The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1876. VOL. 30.—NO. 3.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Democratic Caucus Last Evening.

The Present Officers of the House to Continue in Office.

The Calendar of Last Session Not to be Taken Up.

The Republicans to Hold Caucus Meetings this Morning.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1876.

Democratic Caucus.

A Democratic caucus was held in the House at 7½ o'clock this evening. Seventy-four members were present, with Jos. S. Lusk as Chairman. Mr. Reighard, of Lycoming, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the House is organized and ready for the transaction of business.

This was carried unanimously, which continues the present officials of the House.

Final Adjournment.

Dr. H. B. Piper, of Westmoreland, offered the following:

Resolved, That any resolution that may be introduced in the House for the purpose of fixing the time of final adjournment be tabled until a Democratic caucus shall take action or advise the contrary.

Which was carried.

The Calendar.

There was an attempt made to discuss the question of continuing the session by taking up the calendar of last session, which was promptly voted down, when the caucus adjourned.

Republican Caucuses.

The Republican Senators hold a caucus on Tuesday, January 4th, at ten o'clock. The Republican members of the House will also hold a caucus on Tuesday morning, January 4th, at 9½ o'clock.

Continuous Session.

While there is a diversity of opinion in both parties about the present session of the House being a continuous one, a large majority will undoubtedly favor commencing business *de novo* in the House. K.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana — Governor Kellogg's Message—Reduction of the State Debt—The Outlook Very Promising.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The Legislature met to-day. Everything passed off quietly. The House, after receiving the Governor's message, adjourned out of respect to the memory of L. H. Southard and E. L. Pierson, deceased members.

Governor Kellogg's message was exceedingly elaborate. He congratulates the people on the hopeful prospects of the State, which he ascribes mainly to the fact that they are now on the threshold of the full fruition of those financial reforms urged by himself, which at the last election, by the unquestioned vote of a majority of the people, were enacted in the Constitution of the State. He expressed his belief that these amendments are not yet even fully understood, and summarizes them as follows: The debt of the State is reduced to a point admittedly within the power of the State to meet the principal and interest at maturity during the whole term of forty years over which the new bonds run. The debt cannot be increased beyond the point to which it has thus been limited. The appalling load of a contingent debt of over $21,000,000 in amount, never actually incurred, but standing on the statute books, a constant source of danger and uncertainty, has been buried beyond resurrection. The interest appropriation on the new debt is made perpetual until the extinguishment of the debt itself shall have been accomplished. Both principal and interest are guaranteed by the Constitution. The rate of taxation is limited. The Legislature is restricted in its expenditures to the revenues which that rate of taxation will yield, and the revenues of each year are to be devoted exclusively to the expenses of that year. The bonded and floating debt of the State when he took charge was $24,093,407.20.

He gives elaborate tabular statements of the movements of the State finances since, and says it will thus be seen that the present bonded and floating debt of the State is now, January 1st, 1876, $19,061,645.23, and that the debt of the State has been decreased during my administration $5,199,805. While this reduction of the debt has been effected, the general expenditures of the Government have been largely reduced and taxation has been diminished from 21¾ to 14½ mills. The receipts of the present year up to December 20th have exceeded by $235,480 the entire receipts for the year 1874, and the expenditures for the current year up to December 20th show a reduction of $1,193,209 upon the expenditures of 1874, and $1,415,783.92 upon the expenditures of 1873. The expenditures during the three years of my administration have been $9,720,659.21, showing a saving in the expenditures of $926,955,394 as compared with the last three years of the previous administration.

With regard to the financial condition of the city of New Orleans, he says that the debt of the city is over $23,000,000; the city's default on interest last year, $1,295,-057; its deficit on appropriations for interest this year, $1,142,500; on appropriations for schools and police, $256,229, making a total deficit for 1875 and 1875 of $2,693,777. The delinquent taxes uncollected for the last six years amount to $235,217,566.

He says such an exhibit carries with it its own moral. The city is insolvent, and, in my judgment, the only course open is to address itself without unnecessary delay to some adjustment of its obligation to its creditors and to provide for a more economical administration of the Government in the future.

He concludes: "The great need of Louisiana is peace and the enforcement of the laws, with the active concurrence of the people, for whose protection the laws are devised. The lynchings, incendiary fires and assassinations which have recently been perpetrated are a warning and a menace to capital and labor to avoid this, the most productive State of the South."

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The first annual message of Governor McCreary was sent to the Legislature to-day. The amount of the State debt on October 1st, 1875, is stated at $184,394.00 outstanding bonds, of which only $10,349 are due, which have not been paid because they were not presented. The other bonds are not due till 1894-5-6. A abundant resources are on hand to meet the debt many times over.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

A Slight Fire the Cause—No One Killed.

BOSTON, January 3.—While about 1,000 children were attending Sunday school in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church, yesterday, the draperies of the statue of the Virgin Mary took fire, and a panic seizing them, they rushed to the door to escape. The teachers promptly closed the doors, and the burning drapery being torn from the statue the fire was extinguished and the children returned to their exercises. Meanwhile the alarm of fire in the basement reached the congregation worshiping above, and with one accord the people rushed to two narrow doors which open into the porch. These were choked up in an instant, as were also the narrow stairways leading from the galleries. Many persons in the galleries leaped from the windows to the ground. Many women fainted, and it was not until the greater portion of the congregation had escaped into the street that the cause of the panic was ascertained and quiet restored. There was no loss of life, but there were several casualties.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Ohio valley and upper lakes, generally clear and decidedly colder weather, and rising barometer, followed by winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer in the upper lake region.

The Mississippi river will rise slightly at Cairo and Memphis. The Ohio will continue to fall.

Lake Navigation Open.

BUFFALO, January 3.—The tug Ingram left port this morning. During the last three or four days several canal boats left for Ashtabula, Ohio. Several loads of wheat have been shipped to Lockport. The harbor, river and canal are entirely free from ice. This event is worthy of record as being unprecedented.

New Year's Celebration in Quebec.

QUEBEC, January 3.—On New Year's morning Battery B, consisting of about eighty men and four guns, the latter decked with evergreens and ribbons, marched through the lower town, calling at and saluting the place in Champlain street where General Montgomery was killed and the place in Sault au Matelot street made famous in the attack of General Arnold.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Cuban Question from an English Standpoint.

Rioting Among Miners in Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, January 3.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba and the United States: I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand a cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers, but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of the restoration of peace. Nevertheless, Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of the population is opposed to separation. In these circumstances the solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadian. Cuba and Porte Rico might be constituted a confederation, with local and independent rights, and a Governor General appointed by Spain. The powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such confederation and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This, of course, would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desire the acquisition of Cuba. They only wish peace restored, slavery abolished and commerce allowed to resume its course. The powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends.

A Ship Burned.

The Marine Society's training ship Morsphite was burned this morning. No lives were lost.

Cotton Mill Destroyed.

LONDON, January 3.—The Home Kridge Cotton Spinning Company's mill at Atherton, Lancashire, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $175,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 3.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says: 1875 has unfortunately proven a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below the average, but its color has been so generally affected that its value for malting purposes is greatly reduced, perhaps five to ten shillings per quarter. Sales have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below the average, but better prices are paid for the latter. Peas are considerably below the average, having suffered greatly in size and quality. The wheat crop has suffered the most, only one-eighth reaching the average, while five-sixths sink below it. Whatever dullness now prevails, and may for a period continue, our large deficiency will become more evident as the season advances. Should we have a bad Spring, an important advance must ensue.

ITALY.

The Pope and the Herzegovina Revolutionists.

ROME, January 3.—The Grand Vizier recently requested the Pope to use his offices with the Catholic insurgents in Herzegovina with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to inquire into the condition of affairs there. The Vatican will take no action until reports of the Catholic prelates of Herzegovina are received.

The Concordat.

The negotiations between the Vatican and Spain in relation to the concordat has been suspended until after the election of the Cortes.

GERMANY.

A Stubborn Archbishop.

LONDON, January 3.—A special from Berlin says that Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on the 3rd of February next. The Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. Deputations from the Reichstag and Landtag will call upon the Archbishop and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowski persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new ecclesiastical court or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that the Government will "intern" him, as it did the Archbishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country.

The Archbishop of Cologne.

The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne are still secret. The *Volkszeitung* invites diocesans desiring to present him with their New Year's felicitations to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission.

BELGIUM.

Disturbances Among Striking Miners.

BRUSSELS, January 3. — Disturbances have broken out among the striking miners in the Louvieres district. The rioters used fire arms. A detachment from the garrison at Mons has been sent to quell the disorder.

AUSTRIA.

King of Hungary.

LONDON, January 3.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.

The Dynamite Explosion.

Captain Franche, of the steamship Salier, which arrived yesterday, was the bearer of a letter to the German Consul at New York, and had instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the Consul had read the letter. It was written during the Bremerhaven excitement following the dynamite explosion, under the impression that possibly some additional facts in regard to the explosion might be obtained on the Salier. Nothing, however, had been discovered. One passenger, speaking of the explosion, says: "I was leaning against the mast of the Mosel enjoying the scene, when suddenly I fell flat on my face, and heard a terrible noise. I thought the boiler of the Mosel had exploded first, and then I imagined it must certainly be a steam tug alongside. Pieces of wood, iron and glass and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful."

Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, who was on the Mosel at the time of the explosion, says he was thrown down the stairway of the cabin, and recovering he went forward and saw the dock covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing, and some were perfectly naked. I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing and apparently wounded. His head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bed clothes out of the trunk, that open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him. Five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood and he could not swallow water. I then attended a young lady screaming for help, and denuded of all her clothing from her waist. I covered her over with some sheeting. She was wounded in her back. She had been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings.

The Tweed Suits.

There was a large attendance in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part Two, before Judge Westbrook, this morning, the two suits against Wm. M. Tweed for six millions and one million respectively being first on the calendar. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., was the only member of the Tweed family present. The argument was begun by David Dudley Field, challenging the array of the twenty-four struck jurors in case number one. The Court declined to set down case number two for any particular day until the defendant's counsel had seen the papers.

Shooting the Wrong Person.

John Johnston, a boat builder, while returning home this morning was shot when near his home, 197 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and fatally wounded. It seems Johnson was met by two men, one of whom shot him and the other demanded four hundred dollars. The latter had no sooner made the demand than he exclaimed "He is the wrong person," and the highwaymen made off. No arrests were made.

The Loeder and Price Perjury Cases.

The prosecution of Loeder and Price, indicted for perjury in connection with the Tilton-Beecher trial last year, was discontinued to-day on application of the District Attorney for a *nolle prosequi* before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, the ground of the motion being that the Shedavits of these persons were not made to be used in Court, but simply to affect public opinion.

The Survivors of the Deutschland Disaster.

The steerage survivors of the Deutschland were each presented with six dollars, the balance of a subscription raised in London, and to-day will land and leave for their destination.

A Defaulting Clerk.

Charles E. Beckwith, a former confidential clerk of Benjamin F. Babbit, the well known soap manufacturer, was committed to prison to-day without bail to answer the charge of embezzlement. The amount of the defalcation now known is $300,000, and may reach $500,000.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Case.

Synopsis of the Public Debt Statement.

Decrease Since June 30, 1875, $8,856,531.

WASHINGTON January 3, 1876.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the year ending December 31, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 107,405,400
Five per cent. bonds	670,384,750
Total coin bonds	$1,688,000,150
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	22,712,540
Legal tenders	371,896,862
Certificates of deposit	35,175,000
Fractional currency	44,147,072
Coin certificates	31,198,300
Total without interest	$ 482,417,234
Total debt	$2,207,129,925
Total interest	38,819,062

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 79,824,448
Currency	11,117,344
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	35,175,000
Total in Treasury	$ 126,116,792
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,119,832,195
Increase of debt for December	1,195,062
Decrease since June 30, 1875	8,856,531

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	28,202,897
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,668,927
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,533,880

Decision in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Case.

In the suit of F. Richards and others against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, Judge Bond, to-day, in Alexandria, read the opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Waite concurring. The questions before the Court were:

First—A motion to dismiss was sent from the United States Court for want of jurisdiction, both plaintiff and defendants being citizens of the same State.

Second—A motion of plaintiffs themselves to be allowed to enter a common order of discontinuance, that they might be able to proceed in the State Courts whose jurisdiction was unquestioned.

Judge Bond, after a full review of the case, and the action of his Court heretofore, announced that an order would be issued directing the receiver appointed by the State Court (Tyson) to settle his accounts on or before a day to be fixed, whereupon he will be discharged, and the parties allowed to proceed in the State Courts according to the desire of a large majority of the creditors of each class. The effect of the decision will be to place the affairs of the road in the hands of General Wickham, the receiver appointed by the State Courts. The counsel then agreed upon January 30th as the time by which the receiver must settle. It is stated that three-fourths of all the creditors of the road are favorable to a foreclosure of the mortgages and a settlement of affairs by the State Courts in accordance with the decision of the United States Court to-day.

The Cuban Question.

Though our Government conceals at present from our citizens what it communicates to European Governments in regard to Cuban affairs, it can be stated that the American circular does not propose as a solution of the Cuban question, according to London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian*, that Cuba and Porto Rico form a confederation, with a Governor General appointed by Spain.

In Memoriam.

Senator Cooper, of Tennessee, on the 11th inst., will introduce a resolution relative to the death of Andrew Johnson, when the customary eulogies will be delivered. Monday has not yet been fixed for the announcement of the death of Vice President Wilson.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Revival Meetings Largely Attended—An Explanation by Mr. Moody.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—The revival meetings were again largely attended to-day, the services this evening being in the form of a praise meeting, conducted by Mr. Sankey. A Sunday paper of this city, having yesterday commented in very severe terms on Mr. Moody's allusions to the Jews at the meeting on Wednesday last, that gentleman to-night, in explanation of the remarks attributed to him, said that while in July, 1873, he had seen in a London paper an account of a meeting of some Jewish society held in Paris in June, 1873. At this meeting, the report stated, the chairman said the Jews had the honor of killing the Christian's God, whereupon the audience applauded. Mr. Moody disclaimed any desire to insult the Jews or hurt any one's feelings. He had related what he had read in a London paper when he was in England.

THE LOWRY ENGINE.

Letter from Mr. Hartupee.

MR. EDITOR: There has been quite a controversy going on in the different city papers in regard to the merits and demerits of the Allegheny City Lowry Engine, in which I see the former Superintendent and one of the present assistant employees charges that it was owing to the defective workmanship that the engine would not work up to the promise of the mechanical engineer. Now, all I have to say is, that after starting the engine and running it for two or three months, I asked to have a settlement. There was a day appointed to meet me at my office to settle the account. Mr. A. D. Smith, the Chairman of the Water Committee, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Long, also members of the Water Committee, mechanical Engineer Lowry and William Paul, their Superintendent, all met in my office and examined the account. After making some reductions in the bill for extras Mr. Smith asked the mechanical Engineer, Mr. Lowry, if I had fulfilled my contract. The answer was emphatic. "He has done the work, satisfactorily." But he said he thought that he had that day discovered that the fly wheel was a little loose, I remarked that I would send over and examine it and if it was so would have it tightened up. I went over but found the wheel was tight and it has so remained. Ever after that date I did not consider that I had any more responsibility in the matter. Why was there no complaint made at that time? Surely if any defect existed that I was responsible for, it should have been pointed out then. If now there is anything wrong, it is very unfair for any one to try to make me responsible for the defects arising after the engine has been running for two years. It did not take the present engineer long to see what was wanting, and he has informed me that all the engine wanted was good engineering. As to the opinion of the Assistant Engineer, it is unnecessary for me to notice it. I think further comment superfluous. A. HARTUPEE.

A Noble Work.

The concert for the benefit of the poor of Allegheny, to be given in the Second Presbyterian church on Thursday promises to be a grand success. Last night an auction sale for the choice of seats was held in the Select Council Chamber, of Allegheny, with Mr. Alexander Leggate as auctioneer. The bidding was spirited, and the amount realized from the auction was $615. The bids for the first choice were started by Commodore Kountz, who offered $50. Mr. Montgomery Ward Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and fatally wounded. It seems Johnson was met by two men, one of whom shot him and the other demanded four hundred dollars. The latter had no sooner made the demand than he exclaimed "He is the wrong person," and the highwaymen made off. No arrests were made.

The Loeder and Price Perjury Cases.

The prosecution of Loeder and Price, indicted for perjury in connection with the Tilton-Beecher trial last year, was discontinued to-day on application of the District Attorney for a *nolle prosequi* before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, the ground of the motion being that the affidavits of these persons were not made to be used in Court, but simply to affect public opinion.

The Survivors of the Deutschland Disaster.

The steerage survivors of the Deutschland were each presented with six dollars, the balance of a subscription raised in London, and to-day will land and leave for their destination.

A Defaulting Clerk.

Charles E. Beckwith, a former confidential clerk of Benjamin F. Babbit, the well known soap manufacturer, was committed to prison to-day without bail to answer the charge of embezzlement. The amount of the defalcation now known is $300,000, and may reach $500,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR

MILL

GROCERIES

273 275

T.C.JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····An infant son of W. H. Crompton, stage manager of the Opera House, died yesterday of pneumonia.

····The officers of the Allegheny Poor House presented Steward T. F. Grubbs with a handsome Masonic breastpin on New Year's day.

····A wild steer made things lively on North and Western avenues, Allegheny, about noon yesterday, and Lieut. Long and officer Williams, who attempted to stop it, were compelled to flee for their lives.

····The unknown man who was killed on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at Jack's Run, in Allegheny, about ten days ago, has been identified. His name was Michael Niederberger, and he resided in Philadelphia, with his son.

····Chief Crow and Foreman Lehman, yesterday morning, extinguished a fire which they discovered about nine o'clock on the roof of Mrs. Melvin's house, on Montgomery avenue, near Federal street. But little damage was done.

····The Temperance Alliance met in their rooms yesterday morning. The attendance was small, and the only business transacted was the reference of the matter of the repeal of the prohibitory laws of Lincoln and Elizabeth townships to a special committee for the purpose of ascertaining what the people of those places thought of the matter. After the adjournment of the Alliance the Prohibitionists met and adopted the Kirk resolution regarding the Ohio River Improvements.

····Sheriff Fife has retained only three of the old force in the Sheriff's office. These are Messrs. Boyce, Stubbs and Pearson. Mr. Hunter, who has been chief clerk in the Prothonotary's office, takes the place of Col. Sam Cluley as chief clerk. The new force is as follows: Clerks—Thomas H. Hunter, Captain; J. N. G. Mollang, J. H. Fife, John O'Donnell, Charles A. Fife, A. S. Rowland. Deputies—Hugh Y. Boyce, E. F. Pearson, Wm. G. Stubbs, Henry Shaman, Charles Phillips, Ralph J. White, J. B. McDonaugh, John Pollitt, Wm. Peat, B. K. Vaughter.

····We have received a pamphlet entitled the "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers," of which Mr. W. A. Taylor, editor of the *Post*, is the author. The pamphlet is very well written, and its purpose seems to be to contrast the administrations of the executives of which it treats with the governments of foreign and contemporaneous rulers. This little brochure will make a very handy book of reference during the Centennial year, but the fact that it is written from a purely Democratic standpoint will detract somefrom its historical value.

A BLAZE IN NEW BRIGHTON.

A Business Block in Ashes—Five Families Burned Out of House and Home — Incendiarism Believed to Have Been the Cause of the Fire—List of the Losses.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on Broadway, New Brighton, which before it could be controled destroyed three valuable buildings, two frame, of two stories in front and size and one of brick, two stories in front with a rear entrance of three stories. The fire started in the grocery store of Robert Houston, which was in one of the frame buildings. When the flames blaze was discovered Mr. Houston heard some one moving in his store, and he stepped from his window upon the poorch to investigate. He could see no one, but upon entering the store he was met by a dense cloud of smoke which wasp ouring from the store on the first floor. The alarm was given as soon as possible but before the engines could get to work the flames had spread all over the house and to the adjoining frame building, occupied as a residence and place of business by A. Bestwick, tinsmith.

The fire burned fiercely, and it was soon quite evident that neither of the frame structures could be saved, and a united effort was made to save the brick building, which it did in fines. A powerful force pump in use in the Pioneer Flax Mills, which adjoined the burning buildings, was brought into requisition, and it was mainly instrumental in saving a portion of the rear extension of the brick building. The portion of the brick was occupied on the ground floor by Frank Landecker, a jeweler. Several families occupied the upper stories of the brick building, and without exception their household effects were destroyed. The frame buildings were totally destroyed, though Houston, the grocer, and Bestwick, the tinsmith, each succeeded in saving the greater portion of their respective stocks in trade. The stock of the jewelry store was not, so far as can be ascertained, at all damaged. The loss cannot be estimated at this time, but will probably amount to between $8,000 and $10,000.

Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that the fire started under the counter of the grocery store, and the general belief is that it was started by incendiaries. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN T. GRAY

PAINTER

54.9TH STREET

ELECTIONS.

BANK.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond St., ALLEGHENY, Pa., January 3, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

C. W. BENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

218

UNITED STATES BANK, PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 3, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, MONDAY, January 10th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

W. E. RIDALL, Cashier.

211

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 135 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 31, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

y97

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking House, on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1876, between the hours of one and two P. M.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

82:7

GERMAN NAT. BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.

JOS. LAUBENT, Cashier.

y50

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from one to three P. M.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 95 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January the 11th prox., between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1875. y41

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, Pa., Dec. 13, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

H. A. SPANGLER, Acting Cashier.

de14-41y

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

de14

☞ PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—An election for Directors of this Bank will be held at his Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. GORDON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875. de14

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. A. REED, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

y40

CITY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1875.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

y35

☞ MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK. —The annual election for Directors will be held at the Bank, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, from two till three P. M.

WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

29:y

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY,

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 432 Penn avenue, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. J. ALBRITZ, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1875. y36

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1875. y39

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. OF PENNA., December 30, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 397 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

y100

OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 64 Fourth avenue, (2nd floor), PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office on Monday, January 10th, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

x2

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and one P. M.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

93:y

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., Of Pennsylvania.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office, 167½ Wood street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

W. W. MAIN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1875. y98

EAGLE COTTON MILL.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the EAGLE COTTON MILL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, 11th inst., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ROBERT B. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1875. y34

PASSENGER RAILWAY.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., December 31, 1875.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at No. 64 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

CHARLES P. DUFF, Secretary.

x2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotence. ELECTRICITY ! !

Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Ashman, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.

Call on or address

PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, 281 Penn avenue.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new ward, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 3D. all parties interested therein will please call at the Engineer's office, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART, E. C. NEGLEY, S. B. MCCLEAVE, J. H. STEWART, R. B. CARNAHAN, Commissioners.

R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 2:14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, Means Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.,

141 WOOD STREET.

Choice Engravings, in elegant frames of newest designs; European Photographs of celebrated Paintings; Panel Flower Pieces in Black Mats, Panel Statuary Photographs in Black and Grey Mats; Ideal Heads, Small Porcelain Paintings, Photograph Frames in Velvet, Sue Gilt and Swiss Carving and Metal; Window Transparencies, very handsome; Parlor and Table Easels, Music Cabinets, &c., at very low prices.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. Payable on demand—free of tax.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

218

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Pa., PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND — THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and one

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....M. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny
and Delaware County.

1876.

TERMS GAZETTE:
DAILY, IN ADVANCE.

By Mail, per year	$10 00
By Mail, six months	5 00
By Mail, three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By carrier, payable to Agent or Carrier,	15

All remittances must be made by Express or to Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscription	$1 75
Clubs of five	7 50
Clubs of ten	15 00

A copy to the person getting up a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, to order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 95, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

IT seems to be understood that Speaker KERR will be unable to preside regularly over the deliberations of the House at Washington, and MORRISON is regarded as the coming man for Speaker *pro tem.*

IT seems quite unfortunate that the Chamber of Commerce should put itself in the position of merely begging its way through a continued and crippled existence. If it has members enough, why does it not assess them sufficiently to raise the $5,000 yearly that is necessary to its continuance? If it has not members enough, there should, among our business men, be enough to keep it alive. It has proven, during its existence, that it is a valuable institution, and should be continued till it grows into strength.

THE various newly elected county officials entered upon their duties yesterday, no difficulty being experienced in securing possession of their offices, except in the case of the County Treasurer, who was refused possession of the office by Mr. KILGORE, on the ground that the term for which he had been elected had not yet expired. Mr. MURRAY was fully armed with all the documents necessary to prove that he had been duly elected to the office, but Mr. KILGORE holds that his term, not having expired, he cannot yield up the office, and so the matter must go to the Courts. There is, undoubtedly, room for honest difference on this point, and the Courts alone can decide.

IT begins to appear probable that we shall have no issue whatever over the Free School question, as the Democracy show a strong disposition to fall in with us on that subject. Even Governor HENDRICKS, one of the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, has declared for free, unsectarian schools, in a public address at Indianapolis. He goes so far as to declare that "the free school must be regarded as the foundation of American stability, and the people must consider and treat as a foe any one who brings the system in controversy with a view of injuring its efficiency." This is strong enough for sound Republican doctrine. We may candidly say, in this connection, that we would much rather have this subject determined by mere political agitation than to have it distinctly brought in as an element of party strife; and the speediest way to *satisfactorily* dispose of it is for the Democracy to accept the inevitable as soon as may be.

CHARLES NORDHOFF writes familiarly of Bishop HAVEN, and declares him a monomaniac over miscegenation and the Third Term. The Bishop is undoubtedly a person of great mental activity and positive convictions, and we incline to think, talks too much on the Third Term issue,—driven to it by the harsh criticisms to which he has been subjected. But a Western Methodist paper very properly takes off the bowl raised over his Boston speech. It turns out that the pith of what he said there was to ask his brethren to pay for GRANT's re-election,—a very proper thing to do, if they wished to. The paper referred to thinks we might as well pray for that as to echo the declaration against a Third Term, put forth by the ex-confederates in Congress. There has been no howl of horror over the resolution of the House which practically declares that the people of this country shall be muzzled by Congress whenever that illustrious body wishes to do it.

OUR readers, in common with the outside public, no doubt get the idea, that the Eastern metropolitan dailies deal in dry times, with subjects profoundly metaphysical, and even abstrusely philosophic. The dreams of the classic authors are materialized and critically discussed, it is thought, by minds familiar with the nicest shades of thought, as it was in the days of PLATO. A casual glance at one of the best of the New York dailies discloses that two of its leading editorials are entitled, "Dangers to Village Property," and "Pies." The latter is an elaborate and artistic production. It soberly and even solemnly declares: "There is something national in the prevailing taste for pies. Wherever the passion may have originated, it has firmly rooted itself in our own soil." Pies of apples, pumpkins, and custard, are daintily considered, and even pegged pies are not lost sight of. The philosophy, poetry, and even warlike qualities of pies are considered,—and indeed it is a long and pie-ous article. Who will say the New York dailies are not ably edited?

IT is evident that the Democracy will enter upon the year's session of the Legislature rather mixed as to policy, unless they can manage to settle certain items on which they are at issue now. The East desires a change in the leading officials of the House, and the West was thought to be in harmony with this idea, a few days since, but by some means have been made to see things in a new light, within a few days. A letter from JOHN BIGLER has strengthened their views that the present is merely a continuation of last year's session. We fancy the influence that has been more potential than anything else, is the fear of the many minor officials that the election of a new Speaker would open the door for a new deal all round,—a phase of rotation not at all popular with them. Hence they have brought their influence to bear on their members to keep things in *statu quo*. At this writing Philadelphia has not put in an appearance at Harrisburg, and it is the chief strength of the rotation movement. Still, it looks as if, despite the longings of the Philadelphians for a change, we will have the pleasure of witnessing, for another session, the splendid performances of our "Centennial Speaker." A few more beer-garden scenes in the House will put an end to the charm of a two-term Speaker.

THE *Leader* is rasping. It accuses us of writing an editorial "between the hours of 7 A. M., and 11 P. M.," to a minute, and therefore of being guilty of Sabbath breaking; while the dear, innocent Presbyterian elder, who puts the *Sunday Leader* on the trains, and in the hands of newsboys to hawk about the streets on Sunday, is not thus guilty, as he is at his prayers all the while! This is certainly a new tune to the question. We probably have not given so much attention to the abstract merits of the subject as has he, but we have an impression that the usually accepted strict interpretation of biblical rule holds him who causes others to sin as a much grosser and meaner criminal than he who has the manliness to do his own sinning. If necessary, a few biblical quotations could be offered on this point. We are fat content that some latitude is given to the Sabbath,—to individual conscience,—to our views on and among other matters, however, that that subject. Since the GAZETTE on there is less than on the average of daily the Sabbath doing only what seems to us necessary, and that cannot be done at any other time. But the circulation of Sunday papers is not only a clear violation of biblical law, but a *crime* against the civil law. There is no doubt on this point. Hence the pious editor of the *Leader* cannot get rid of his guilt. We only raised the point, however to show that his logic, as applied to others, simply convicted himself, and this holds good.

OUR Washington correspondent presented, in our yesterday's issue, a clear and succinct statement of the present financial status of the country, with the exception of President GRANT'S *veto*. In view of the precedents, and the fact that a fair interpretation of the Constitution, and laws bearing upon the subject are against a change, we think Senator SHERMAN'S friends should take positive ground against the legality of a new election. It turns out that every contingency that has existed was fully considered in advance of Senator FERRY'S election. He was, indeed, elected in full view of the probable death of Vice President WILSON. The attempts, therefore, to oust the President *pro tem.* of the Senate is a small, contemptible piece of business, born of jealousy or spite, and will not be gracefully submitted to by the party at large. If there were any good reason for it, the feeling of indignation would be less positive; but Senator FERRY has filled the position with entire acceptance, his rulings not having been subject even to criticism. He is a gentleman in manners—intelligent, capable, and fully equal to the duties of his position. He is a staunch Republican, and, in the legislation over the currency question, yielded for the sake of harmony. If he is now to be sacrificed, it will be because the hard money element is revengeful; and if we are to have their revenge wreaked on him, there will be war. The party will not stand it.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

Those who imagine that the present Congress will adjourn without an effort, on the part of the House, to substitute *ad valorem* for specific duties on imports, will probably have disappointment thrust upon them, ere long. The free trade journals are unusually active and audacious, the House Committee is in the interest of that view, and everything must go against appearances, if we do not have a struggle over that question. It will be well to know exactly where the shoe will pinch before we go too far into that subject. The modification of tariff laws, at the present, will hurt the revenues of the Government, and the Treasury itself, far more than our manufacturers, directly. The United States is compelled to have nearly $300,000,000 a year to meets its aggregate necessities. The principal portion of this sum is derived from duties on imports. Strike down these duties, and not less than $150,000,000 must be secured from other sources,—direct taxation of our people. The claim that duties are but an indirect form of home taxation has been proven untrue. Tea and coffee, for example, have been no cheaper since the tariff was removed than they were before. Were duties removed from iron, foreign iron might come in cheaper, as it would have the extra advantage of competing against our heavily taxed home manufactories. Its ultimate effect, therefore, might be to injure our home manufactures, but were the reduction delayed five years, till our improving processes were completed, we might possibly bear the reduction of tariff duties, and still compete against the world. Now it would produce a struggle,—not hopeless, but still a severe effort, in the way of competition.

Never would the Government raise the $150,000,000 that even under an *ad valorem* tariff would be necessary, to meet its current expenses. The theory of Republican administration has been, to avoid taxing the poor, and to impose taxation on luxuries. Liquors and tobacco are so regarded, and are made to bear the bulk of our direct taxation. They are now as heavily burthened as they well can be,—as excessive taxation is an incentive to rascality and fraud. The whisky frauds are proof that the tax in that direction cannot be made greater than it is. In order, therefore, to raise the additional revenue that would be required, we would be compelled to directly tax the industries and necessities of the people. We do not believe that any administration or party can do this, and stand for a year. The answer is sometimes made that we did get along with an *ad valorem* tariff. That was when we had no heavy debt, and the expenses of government were necessarily greatly less than now. Even then, as under BUCHANAN'S administration, the income of the Government was far less than its outlay, and money was borrowed for current needs at very high rates. In England, where free trade prevails, even the glass in the windows of the houses of the people, is taxed. We cannot do that here.

There is a particular wherein the large extent of our domain operates against uniformity of idea on this subject. The interests of the non-manufacturing sections are supposed to be opposed to those where manufactories exist; and there is a tendency to have local self-interest control in this question. This is unfortunate,—as the theory of protection rests not upon local interests, but upon broad ideas that apply to the entire country. The South, for example, has been a cotton producing and exporting, but not manufacturing region. Its cotton went to England to be manufactured, and came back to be worn. England bought our raw material, and we repurchased that material in its manufactured form. We paid, thus,—for the consumer pays all intermediate profits, as well as first cost,—for transporting our material 6,000 or 7,000 miles, and the cost of manufacture. England, and not America, was given the profits of manufacture. Her workmen, and not ours, were employed under this operation, and we finally paid the bill. It is an old adage, that transportation represents, in the economy of trade, an absolute loss. The nearer producer and consumer are brought together the less the waste through expense of transportation. Hence, it is the policy of a country that has within itself the raw material, and the population and skill necessary to manufacture and consume its products, to transform its own material into manufactured form. All else aside, it gives employment to its own people, and brings consumer and producer near together, and thus saves waste.

The difficulty in our way, in earlier years, was the combination of foreign capital and skill, by which we were undersold at the outset, and our infant efforts at manufacture ruined. The foreign capitalists could afford to combine and drive our manufactures out of the market, thus being able to control prices afterward, so as to reimburse losses. Hence the necessity for what is termed the tariff,—it simply protected our industries till not only are our iron manufacturers becoming well established, but woolen mills are thriving in the Northwest, and cotton manufactories are being built up at the South. It is, therefore, a question whether, just as we are emerging from the struggles of a century, in which we have tried free trade and have found a tariff to contribute to the welfare of the country, we should abandon what has been our strength, to play into the hands of foreigners and enemies to our prosperity.

PRESBYTER.

1876.

Our Republic commenced in 1776, 100 years ago, with thirteen States and 815,615 square miles of territory, which was occupied by about 3,000,000 of civilized human beings. It has now a population of 43,000,000, who occupy thirty-seven States and nine territories, which embrace over 8,000,000 of square miles. It has 65,000 miles of railroads, more than sufficient to reach twice and a half around the globe. The value of its annual agricultural productions is $2,500,000,000 and its gold mines are capable of producing $70,000,000 a year. It has over 1,000 cotton factories, 580 daily newspapers, 4,800 weeklies, and 695 monthly publications.

THE WEATHER.

Reasons for the Present Mild and Unseasonable Weather—Record of the Past and Indications of the Future.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Meteorologists, to come to a correct decision, are puzzled in observing nature's laws, in her erratic course. From the counteracting effects by the collision of the elements.

The Equatorial and Polar winds, electricity, heat and cold, mountains, plains, and forests, each having the various properties of retarding or facilitating progress in producing a final effect.

A more correct diary of weather can be noticed at the Equator, the tropics and possibly at the Poles and the vicinity, than can be kept between those points, the effects being more marked and regular.

The Equator may be termed the grand signal office of the world to distribute storms and fair weather as the United States' signal office receives and notes the *fruits*.

The community are now very anxious to know what is the cause of the present mild and unseasonable weather. Many reasons might be given, yet none definite.

The most scientific men have not been able to instruct us of the origin of rain, or how it is produced; nor of the the various operations it passes through before we measure the rain gange. One fact is true which has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. I have a rain gauge standing on the ground, which collects more water than is collected at the Signal office, 60 to 70 feet higher than my gauge. This is so generally.

A territory of 100 or 1,000 miles square cannot generate enough rain for its use or existence. Forests generate more rain than open or inproved lands. Our part of the continent is partly supplied with moisture from the S. E. Atlantic ocean. She derives her principal storms through the agency of the rarified air of the great desert of Sahara, in Africa, while at the same time she provides the Sirocco for the North of Africa and Southern Europe, mingling the hot afr with the cold, icy atmosphere of the Alps, which renders the climate so delightful.

One of our States surrounded by waters and lakes, has less rainfalls than any other of the Eastern slope States. The equatorial and polar winds which are continually flowing, come in collision near the tropics and our South Western Gulf States, where there is the greatest annual rainfall of any part of our country.

The equatorial winds are moist, the polar dry, yet in moving from the poles they may set out saturated with moisture which they may have to part with at the base of the Rocky Mountains. When they discharge the clouds and pour out at the base and pass over the mountains dry, which accounts for the rainless country this side of the Pacific ocean; the same incident occurs in South America, in striking the Andes, pass over Peru and Chili, which are also rainless.

We will give our reasons for this mild weather, after explaining the Equatorial Polar winds. It has been observed the current has been from the South and southwest, prevailing more than in many previous years, from whence come nearly all our storms. In December, 1875, in 93 observations, 58 of which were from East by South to West, the same in 1874, 41, and West by Northwest 41, we usually have from West by North to Northeast, 50 to 60 out of 93. In 1857-'58 the winter was very mild. December recorded 16 days out of the month, southeast to southwest. If I had thought of it earlier I would have compared the past with former years to ascertain the laws of mild weather.

The force of the wind this last fall has been weak, hardly from 6 or 12 miles per hour. Another fact, southeast winds have prevailed more than usual, which bring an influence from the ocean. Earthquake shocks have been numerous, and nearly all of the country have had abundance of rain, all combine to increase the heat. Yet the summer was unusually cool.

The indications of December come far short of the reality, as regards a number of cloudy and rainy days. It was presented as being moderate, and as not producing a 20 feet river, which did come on the last day of the lunar month the, 27th.

RECORD.

From 27th November to 27th December twenty cloudy and variable days, of which were eleven rainy, seven snow, ten clear or fair. Daily average of thermometer, 38 53-100, of river 5 feet, frosts six, thunder storm one; same days 1874, thermometer 34 33-100, river 7 feet. Winds:

N. N. E. E. S. E. S. S. W. W. N. W.
4 13 13 10 15 20 19 8-93

INDICATIONS.

From December 27th to January 26th, a mild, moderate month, without many rough storms, with no hopes for ice, and but little snow, unless the winds come from West to N. E., the ground being so saturated with moisture, those winds may bring snow.

The indications of this month are more clear for a mild month than I have known for some time, and if there is not a heavy thunder storm shortly we may be sure of mild weather.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.

Allegheny Presbytery — Proceedings in the "Leader" Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Before proceeding to investigate the logical force of other authorities besides that of Calvin, as they were employed by Bittenger, Hopkins & Co., I notice the following real curiosity in literature: The *Leader* reports Dr. B. as saying: "This Presbytery has raised the question in the Presbyterian Church as to the proper mode of Sabbath observance. While that is a question of *personal liberty*, this Presbytery say, in so many words, that every person who does not keep the Sabbath as it does, is wicked." Now, I admit that there would be some force in this theory of "personal liberty" if Presbyterianism had no standards of doctrine and morals—no Fourth Commandment and no Section VII. of Chapter 21, of a Confession, which Dr. B. has solemnly declared that he "receives and adopts," and which reads as follows: "God, in his word, by *a positive moral and perpetual commandment*, binding all men in all ages, hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath to be kept holy unto Him, which, from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, was the last day of the week; and from the resurrection of Christ was changed into the first day of the week, which in Scripture is called the Lord's Day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath." The next section tells us how this day is to be "kept holy," viz: "By a holy rest all the day from our own works, words and thoughts, about our worldly employments and recreations, and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship and in the duties of necessity and mercy." Such is the law of the Presbyterian church, which she in the margin of her Confession, proves to be the law of God. Dr. B. talks of "the complicated nature of this question," but can any person of sense see anything "complicated" in these plain sentences of our Standards? No language can make them more intelligible. The fact is that Dr. B. himself makes "the complications" by violently defending such "employments and recreations" as the publication and sale of a Sunday paper of a very objectionable character, and whose editors (R. P. Nevin one of them) were so delighted with the discourse of Dr. Hopkins, that they published a large part of it in their columns, thus adopting his infidel statement "that the 4th Commandment, like the whole Jewish ritual, has become obsolete!" To persons of plain sense this, in view of a certain ordination oath taken by Dr. H., looks very like perjury. But Dr. B. calls it "personal liberty."

Such being the law of the Church, what nonsense in Dr. B. to talk of the Presbytery "raising the question," "springing this question on the Presbytery," &c. The doctrine is as old as the Confession, to say the least; and it is such anti-Presbyterian and anti-scriptural conduct as that of Nevin, Bittinger & Co. that has *forced the necessity* of this discussion upon the Presbytery. Thus, as the Scotchman would say, "We clap the saidle on the recht "horse"—we show who has done "the raising" and "the springing of the Sabbath question." From the report of the proceedings of the Presbytery by the *Leader*, we quote as follows: "The members of this Presbytery are the judges in the case now on trial." The Presbytery has judged the case, convicted the member (Mr. Nevin) in advance." But here again Dr. B. only betrays his want of familiar acquaintance with the Presbyterian Confession. The Presbytery had no "case on trial"—for that is expressly provided for in our Book of Discipline, and a certain solemn form requiring the members "to recollect their responsible character as judges," is to be employed. The Presbytery were not sitting in a judicial character at all, nor trying the case, but simply making arrangements in the way of "general review and control," to induce a refractory session to proceed to the trial of Nevin's case. The Presbytery did indeed "prejudge the case," so far as to decide that there was sufficient cause for a judicial inquiry by the Session, but that was all. That our Presbyterian system provides for such a preliminary proceeding is proved by the following, from chapter V. of our Book of Discipline, viz: "If the superior judicatory be well advised by *common fame* that such neglects or irregularities (viz: "heretical opinions or corrupt practices") have occurred on the part of the inferior judicatory, *it is incumbent on them* (the Superior Judicatory) to take cognizance of the same, and to examine, deliberate and express in the whole matter as completely as if it had been recorded, and thus brought up by the records." And then provision is made to "remit the whole matter to the delinquent judicatory, with a direction to take it up and dispose of it in a constitutional manner."

Now if Dr. B. had not forgotten this provision for a species of *prejudgment* of Nevin's case by the Presbytery, he would not have made the foregoing unfounded charge, as quoted from the *Leader*.

PRESBYTER.

Buckwheat Injurious.

According to a Paris correspondent, buckwheat when given as fodder has been observed to produce vertigo, alike in cattle, sheep and pigs; in the case of the latter, furious delirium ensues, with difficulty to keep on the legs, and ultimately finishing by a long sleep. Inflammation of the head, red and swelling eyes, are also characteristic when sheep are attacked. It is only from the flowers that the malady is produced. Bees are even said to fall off the flowers in a state of stupor, after alighting sometime thereon. An agriculturist states, that he allows his sheep to crop his winter rye at intervals of three days. By this process he has been enabled to indone the sheep to eat damaged hay, first shaking out and sifting the latter, and watering it with a solution containing twenty per cent. of salt.

FATHER BOEHM.

A Sketch of the Eventful Life of the Oldest Clergyman in the World.

The Rev. Henry Boehm, who, on the 8th of last June, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, and who was doubtless the oldest clergyman in the world, died, as already stated, on Staten Island on Tuesday evening. His centennial anniversary was observed by the Newark Conference in Jersey City, and the excitement of that occasion prostrated him. His physician recommended his removal to Staten Island, and he went there to live with a granddaughter. His health gradually improved until the 12th inst., when, after preaching in the Methodist Church in Richmond village, he was again seized with illness. His physician found it necessary to subject the venerable patient to a painful operation, from which his system was not able to rally. Taken all in all, Father Boehm's life has not a parallel in civil or ecclesiastical history. He was older than the Republic, being born a subject of George III. in 1775, older than the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose first general conference he attended in Baltimore in 1800. He was a young man when Webster, Calhoun, and Clay were born, and was old enough to mourn the death of John and Charles Wesley, the great leaders of the Methodist Church. He lived under every President from Washington to Grant, casting his first vote for John Adams in 1796. There are other centenarians, but he was the only one who in full possession of his faculties to the last could speak intelligently and authoritatively of the entire history of his country and his church. He read the newspapers and informed himself thoroughly informed on all matters. Father Boehm was born in Conestoga, Lancaster county, Penn., and in that immediate vicinity passed his youth. He always remembered his schoolmaster, and has often spoken of him. His name was Henry Rosman, a native of Hesse Cassel, and was one of the Hessian soldiers taken prisoner at Trenton by Washington. When fifteen years of age old Father Boehm was apprenticed to learn the milling business, and according to his own story, fell in with bad company, and was rapidly going astray. His father, formerly an Elder of the Mennonite Church, but then a Methodist local preacher, discovered the son's waywardness, and by prayer and remonstrance reclaimed him, and he was converted shortly afterward and entered upon his life of Christian work as a Methodist class-leader. In January, 1800, he was appointed circuit preacher of the Dorchester circuit, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and assisting Bishops in the care of dioceses. Father Boehm was almost a contemporary with the fathers of the Methodist Church. He heard Robert Strawbridge, the founder of Methodism in Maryland, preach in his own father's house, and Benjamin Abbott, at the sound of whose voice, he says, the people fell like dead men. He received his commission from Bishop Whatcoat, who was commissioned by Wesley himself, so that Father Boehm was always said to be in the direct Apostolic succession. He was for five years the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, who, with Coke and Whatcoat, were the first Bishops of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. Jesse Lee, the first historian of Methodism, was, during his last days, the care of Father Boehm. He attended the first Methodist camp-meeting held in Maryland and personally assisted in the great revivals of the early part of the century. He was present when Asbury made the story of his life and reminiscences, and, with the assistance of Rev. J. R. Wakeley, D. D., now dead, produced, in 1865, one of the most valuable works of the kind. The last ten years of his patriarch's life have been spent in quiet retirement, under the care and nursing of his daughter and granddaughter, his wife having died twenty-three years ago, at the time twenty-three years old junior. Father Boehm was to have gone to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia next year, as the only centenarian preacher in this or any other country. He was to have made two visits to the Exposition, and a large picture of him was to have hung in one of the halls.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

A Service of Song—A Comparison of the Institution with Others.

We notice in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday, the 1st instant, a communication from our well known citizen, "J. S. T.," describing a concert at the Penitentiary on Christmas morning. We have room for only a few extracts:

"Chaplain Milligan always tries to make the occasion a joyful day for the inmates. This year he was more than usually fortunate, for he had succeeded in securing the services of the "Nevin Octet of Sewickley," who, most cheerfully responding to invitation, had come to sing and play for the gratification of the men. It was not designed to be a religious service in any sense, but simply a pleasant concert, attended by any audience not too fastidious or determined to have nothing but classic music. In this arrangement the warden, Captain E. S. Wright, and his wife, the deputy, Mr. H. S. McKean, as well as the inspectors, indeed all the officers, sympathized most heartily. The Warden's wife and his accomplished sister Miss Fanny, will add not so much to the service of the Sanctuary on the Sabbath by her playing the organ, were both present.

Some of the pieces sung were exceedingly plaintive tone, alternating with humorous and comic selections, with all which the men were evidently intensely pleased. The solo called the "The Vidette," by Col. John I. Nevin, was admirably sung, every syllable apparently being heard all over the chapel.

Comparing the Eastern with the Western Penitentiary, the writer says—"The experiment being made here and in Philadelphia is a gigantic one. In Philadelphia the old system is still pursued, administered as well as can be. It has always been expensive; do the best they can, it must always remain so. Here, having to live in solitary confinement, from the chaplain, from the very sight of his fellow-men, the prisoner is driven to his own thoughts, and to the reading of the Bible, and such other books as are furnished him. Here, in the solitude of his cell, he is taught a trade, and when his time expires he is sent out into the world with a knowledge of some useful occupation, by which he can earn an honest living. Here, too, he is taught to read and write, if he does not already know how, and is furnished with books and papers, and has the opportunity of keeping himself informed of the events of the day. Here, too, he is visited by the chaplain, who, by kind words and encouragement, endeavors to lead him to a better life. Here, too, he is visited by the Inspectors, who, by their kindness and sympathy, endeavor to show him that they are his friends, and that they are willing to help him in every way that they can. Here, too, he is visited by the Warden, who, by his kindness and firmness, endeavors to show him that he is his friend, and that he will help him to do right, if he will only help himself. Here, too, he is visited by the Deputy, who, by his kindness and sympathy, endeavors to show him that he is his friend, and that he will help him to do right, if he will only help himself. Here, too, he is visited by the Inspectors, who, by their kindness and sympathy, endeavors

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $8,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1876.

The banks did a good business yesterday and report that they have the means for a larger business than they are now transacting if they can have the quality of paper they desire. This is their only drawback—that they have not enough acceptable paper. Their leading stockholders prefer that they should entirely refuse new business, and make smaller dividends, rather than take paper about which there is risk. Hence there is no pressure upon them to make large returns, and they are free to refuse such paper as does not come up to the standard.

Rents and real estate are the subjects of considerable interest at the present. It is quite evident that dwellings rents will be considerably reduced, while for business houses but little change will be made. Real estate is generally very low, with no business in the way of sales. Building can also be done very cheaply, and those who have the means have now the opportunity to secure cheap houses. We judge there will be little improvement for the better between this and spring.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.

Money 7@7 gold and 1-64, closing at 7 gold bid; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $384,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,281,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Sterling exchange 484½@484¾. Gold was steady early in the day at 112¾@113, but subsequently declined to 112⅝, at which the closing sales were made. The railroads paid for carrying were 0, 4, 2¾, 3, ¾, 1 and 1-32 per cent. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were active and firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull, weak and generally lower. Rock Island was exceptionally firm. The market was without special feature. The transactions aggregated 80,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union, and 29,000 Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; ex-coupons of '65, 116¾; do new, 117¼; coupons of '67, 119¾; do '68, 120; new 5s, 117; 10-40s registered, 117¾; coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 40¾; do 6s, new, 39½; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 100.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74; Pacific Mail, 36¾; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 21; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo Express, 84½; American Express, 56½; U. S. Express, 53; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 104½; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 58½; Panama, 25; Union Pacific stock, 74; Lake Shore, 80½; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 39½; do preferred, 56½; C. C. & I., 30½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Rock Island, 105; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 66½; Wabash, 3; do preferred, 4½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do preferred, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 117¼; ex-Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Indiana Central, 3½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific bonds, 5; ex-Union Pacific bonds, 102½; Union Pacific land grants, 111; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 94½.

LONDON, January 3.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £105,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 93 15-16; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 29.

BERLIN, January 3.—The discount rate at the Imperial Bank has been raised to 6 per cent.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes, 65fa90c.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—New 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

Now that the holiday season is over, it is hoped and expected that there will be a general improvement in business within the next week or two, after stock-taking has been completed and the settlements, common at this particular time, are effected. Trade in all branches of business was very dull and unsatisfactory during the year so recently closed, but there is reason to believe that there will be an improvement this year, and what is still more encouraging, is that it will, of necessity, be conducted upon a more healthy and legitimate basis; over-trading and manipulation, which were so common, not only here but all over the country, prior to the panic, has received a quietus from the effects of which it is hoped it will never recover.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, but with a supply considerably in excess of present wants, a limited demand and holders generally anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; the fact that they are rotting rapidly makes holders anxious to close out, and the result is, prices are weak and rule in buyer's favor. At current rates $3@3.50 per bbl. There is little or no margin for profit, which does not much more than cover actual cost; those in bad condition are hard to sell at any price, and many of them are being hauled to the dump. Some holders report that their stock has not commenced to rot, but these are exceptions to the general rule; those having apples that will keep will be enabled to realize a fair margin for profit, sooner or later, but there is no margin for profit at current rates.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in light stock, but there is not much inquiry, and the market continues quiet and unchanged; 70a75 cents per gallon.

ALE—Continues dull, but unchanged. We repeat previous quotation: X, $8 per bbl to city and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls at proportionate rates.

ASHES—Following are the current jobbing rates: Common Soda Ash (48 per cent.), 3¼c; Refined 58 per cent., 4c; Pearl Ash, 8; Potash, 7½a8; Nitrate Soda, 4; Manganese, 6½; Arsenic, 3½; Four Spar, 2a2½c.

BEANS—The market continues very dull and largely overstocked, and prices are weak but unchanged. Sales of Navies, to the trade, at $1.25 per bush., although some of the commission men are limited to $1.20 a1.90. We are cognizant of some sales, purchases having been made to hold, the buyers considering them good property at current rates; and, furthermore, unlike most other articles, they can be carried over from one year to another. It is said that good stock cannot be laid down here from the west at current rates.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices; No. 2 common, $2.25; No. 3 hurl, $2.50; No. 4 hurl, $3.00; No. 5 hurl, $3.25; No. 6 hurl, $3.50; No. 3 carpet, $3.75; No. 4 carpet, $4, No. 5 carpet, $4.25; Steamboat, $3.75; toy, $150; whisks, $1.50a2.00 per dozen.

BUTTER—The arrivals within the past week were unusually large, and with a diminished demand, the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, the market has weakened, and prices, as compared with the date of our last weekly report, have declined 1a2c per lb. Prime to choice rolls cannot fairly be quoted above 25a28c; medium to good, 20a25c; common, 12a15c. Unless the arrivals fall off or the demand increases, a further shrinkage in rates is probable.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 11a11½c; Choice Green brush that will work up, 9a9½c; do. Red Tipped, that will work up, 7¼a8c; Medium, 6½a6¾c; Green, 5½a6c; Inferior, 5¼a5½c; Crooked, long, 6a6¼c; Red Tipped Crooked, long, 5a5¼c; Inferior Crooked, 4½c. There is a very fair demand at quotations.

CHEESE—The market continues dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, but an increased demand within the next week or two is expected. Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 13½a14; New York Goshen, 14a14½c.

COKE—Trade continues quiet, and the market is devoid of any new feature to which reference has not previously been made; prices unchanged; we continue to quote at 5½a6c per bushel, delivered free in Pittsburgh.

COOPERAGE—Continues very dull, with not enough doing to establish rates. Oil Barrel dull and nominal at $1.05a10 for countries and $1.15a1.20 for city make. The receipts of staves have been light for some weeks past.

COAL—The general position of the markets continues much the same as noted in our last report; trade is dull; the stock here is very much reduced, in consequence of continued navigation, but the down river markets are all overstocked, and prices rule in buyers favor. Bituminous is quotable, in a wholesale way, at 5a5½c per bushel, delivered free in barges or on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm, and we advance our quotations to $11a12 per bbl.

BEESWAX—28a30c per lb.

CIDER—The stock is light, but with a very light demand, the market is dull, and prices nominally unchanged; $5a7 per bbl., according to quality and size of barrel.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair jobbing trade, which, it is hoped will be increased; no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

2 lb. Peaches...$1,75	Winslow's Corn $2,25
3 lb. Peaches.... 2,25	Baltimore Corn, 1,90
3 lb. ex. Peaches 3,00	Marrowfat peas 2,00
2 lb pie Peaches 1,70	Red Cherries.... 2,25
Lima Beans..... 2,00	White Cherries. 2,50
3 lb. Tomatoes.. 1,65	2 lb. Tomatoes.. 1,30

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are current rates: Gibsonberg, $1.05a1.75; Fremont, $1.35a1.75; Cleveland, $1.65a1.75. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4.00a4.25; New York, $3.50a3.75; Michigan, $3.00a3.75. Cement—Youngiogheny, $1.75a2.00; Louisville, $2.00a2.25; Rosedale, $3.00a3.50; Portland, $6.50a7; White Rosedale, $1.75.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Continues dull, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but, as will seen, we have made no change in card rates.

MANILLA ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15¾ "
4 and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and 1ith yarn	14¾ "
Hay, Stave and Hatcher Twine	15¾ "
SISAL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Tarred	14¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay twine	12¾ "
Tarred bath twine	11¾ "

DRIED FRUIT—Our market has ruled quiet during the past week. The stocks are not large, but it is a little early yet for any active demand. Apples are held firmly at 10c for prime, and 11c per lb. for choice. Peaches, 12½a12¾c for prime old halves; no offerings of new. Some new mixed are in market, but the trade here will not take them; they may be quoted nominal at 11a12. Blackberries quiet at 11½a12½c per pound. Pitted Cherries, 22a23c. Raspberries, 33a35 cents.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

EGGS—With a very fair supply and a diminished demand expected, as there nearly always is after the holidays, the market is dull, holders more anxious to realize, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote fresh at 26a27c, and pickled at 20a24c, according to brand. The warm weather during the past couple of weeks has also had its effect in depressing the market, as it started many of the hens to laying again.

FEATHERS—Live Geese quoted at 62a63c for round lots.

FISH—Following is the current rates; Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, per bbl, $34; No. 1 ditto, 32; Extra No. 1 Shore, 28; No. 1 ditto, 25; Extra No. 1 Bay, 22; Extra No. 2, 16; large 3's, 11; Split Labrador Herring, 9; Split Shore Herring, 8.50; Round Shore Herring, 6.50a7. White Fish, per bbl or half bbl. Lake Herring per half bbl, 4.50; Large Georges Codfish, 6 1-2c per lb; Boneless codfish, 7a7 1-2c; No. 1 Herring, per box, 50c; Smoked Bloater Herring, $2.50 per box; Smoked Halibut, 14 1-2 per lb; California Salmon, $9.50 per half bbl.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued dull and weak market, although prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last review. Spring wheat flours, $6.25a6.50 for Wisconsins and $6.50a6.75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $6a6.75 for new, according to quality, and $7 for choice old; amber and fancy white wheat flours, $7.50a8.50. The consumption of spring wheat flours is still increasing, especially among bakers, because it is in better condition than new winter wheat, a large proportion of the latter does not give satisfaction, having been made out of sprouty wheat. Rye Flour continues very dull; 35a5.25 per bbl. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3¼c per lb, with increased receipts and an easier feeling.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The large quantity of Coffee in view—814,471 bags Rio and 38,300 bags and 81,930 mats of other descriptions, in six months consumptive supply for the United States, and still the news comes from the seaboard markets that an effort will be made this week to advance prices there, and put more life in the business. Eastern jobbers, it is said, are poorly supplied, their stock being lighter than at any previous period. At the moment Coffee is very dull at unchanged figures. Sugar—Market strong, with a good demand. The stock held in first hands comprises

Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Dec. 30, 1875..19,007	19,539	56,001	2,079
Dec. 30, 1874..40,684	50,991	27,470	205

Showing quite a falling off this year, which, with any lift in trade would have sent refined grades up long ago. We look for a good trade in Sugar this month. New Orleans Sugar, as reported in A. Thomson & Co.'s late advices, is firm at unchanged prices; and so also as to Molasses, especially the finer grades. Large supply in this month expected at lower figures. Syrups steady. Rice unchanged—Louisiana the cheapest now offering.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	12¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾
COFFEES.	
Fancy Rio	26
Prime Rio	24½@25
Good Rio	23 @23
Old Gov. Java	34
Standard B	10¾
Standard Ex C	10¾
Refined Yellows	9¾
N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¾
RICE.	
Carolina	8
Rangoon	7
TEAS.	
Young Hyson	45 @1 00
Gunpowder	45 @1 00
Imperial	30 @ 90
Japan	40 @ 85
Oolong	35 @ 85
Souchong	35 @ 75
FRUITS.	
Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾
Layer Raisins, per box	2 25
Currents, per lb	8
Turkish Prunes	8 @ 9
French Prunes	10 @12
SYRUPS.	
Choice	70 @75
Prime	65 @70
Fair	55 @60
Dull	45 @50
MOLASSES.	
N. O. choice	65
N. O. prime	60
N. O. strictly prime	63
Demarara	50@55
SOAPS.	
Babbitt's Best, per box	7.25
White Russian, "	6.00

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull, as is nearly always the case at this particular time, but an increased demand within the present week is expected, in view of the fact that stocks, both in the hands of retailers and consumers, must, of necessity, be very much reduced. However, the indication are that in this, as almost everything else, the hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to for some time to come, as people generally will carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary, as the demand is almost entirely local. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; new Penna., Ohio and Indiana red, $1,20a $1,30 for fair to strictly prime; northwestern red, $1,32a1,35. Millers continue to complain that wheat is higher relatively than flour, hence the demand is light—confined to supplying immediate necessities. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; Ohio mixed, 39a40c; ditto white, 42a43c; prime western white, 44a45c. Corn is quoted on track at 52a55c for shelled and 50a53 for car, according to quality and condition. Old Shelled,, of which the supply is almost exhausted, quoted at 52a53 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Ryc continues very quiet and unchanged at 80a83c. Little or nothing doing in Barley, most of the brewers having bought indirect.

HAY—Light receipts of baled have been increasing recently, and the market is easier in consequence, but prices are not quotably lower; upland prairie, $12a14 per ton; timothy, $18a20. Loose, from country wagons, $17a22, according to quality and condition. Straw, $10a12.

HEMP—Dull; quoted nominally at $135a 60 per ton for Kentucky Rough. No dressed here.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

HIDES—The receipts are large, the demand somewhat improved, and prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7¾a 8½
Green Salted Steers, Light	8 a 8½
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8½ a 9
Green Salted Calf	13 a14
Green Butcher Cows	6
Green Butcher Steers, light	7
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—Trade steady, and not much change since our last report. Rough Leather, Finished Harness and Sole in good demand. Upper and Calf very low, and slow sale. Light Kips are in better demand. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,32@ 0,36
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,40
Red Sole, B. A. heavy and hdd	0,30@ 0,34
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,28@ 0,31
Red Sole, good dgd	0,25@ 0,28
Oak, Rough	0,25@ 0,28
Harness, city oak	0,38@ 0,46
Harness, country	0,32@ 0,36
Skirting, No. 1 and common	0,42@ 0,47
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,44
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	90,00@70,00
Bell Leather	0,40@ 0,46
Finished Calf	0,90@ 0,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,30@ 0,37

LUMBER—Trade in finished lumber continues very dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several years. Following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$27 00
" No 2	23 00
Best No 1 Siding	25 00
Matched Weatherboards per M	25 00
Shelving No 1 per M	25 00
Common Surfaced Boards	20 00
Plain Boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00
Mouldings ¾ x 2½ per hundred running feet.	
Inside Shutters from $4 to $6 per window.	
Window Frames and dash inclusive from $3.50 to $4.50 per opening. Doors from $4.50 to $4.50 each.	

MILL FEED—The receipts have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are weak but unchanged. Coarse Feed ($14a15 per ton); Seconds Shipstuffs, $16a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a21.

ONIONS—The market continues very dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change; selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.25a1.50 per bbl.

OILS—John V. Lewis & Co.'s white and yellow winter strained Miner's oil is in brisk demand at 65a70c. Lard oils are low-er in sympathy with Lard. Linseed oil is steady at 60c for round lots and 63a70c in a small way. Carbon oil firmer and advancing; 10¾a11c by the carload for standard brands.

POTATOES—The receipts have been more liberal within the past week, and with a light demand and the supply accumulating prices are weak and drooping. Peach Blows, quotable on track at 40a42c per bushel; other kinds, 35a40c.

POULTRY—The market was pretty well cleared of dressed Poultry, between Christmas and New Years, and full prices were realized, but the holidays being over, the demand is expected to fall off. Dressed Chickens, 11a12c per lb; Ducks and Turkeys, 14a15c. Live Chickens, 50a55c per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Eastern advices unfavorable, and the Liverpool reports show a declining tendency in Pork and Bacon. Lard was 2½c higher per 100 lbs. Meats quiet and prices easy at late quotations. The warm weather tells against business.

Hams, Extra N. Y. per lb	13
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10
Plain Bacon, S. C.	11
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	16
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.75
Bacon Shoulders	10
Rib Sides	12½
Short Rib do	12½
Clear Sides	12½
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.00
Family Mess Pork	21.00
Lard, Prime Leaf in Tierces, per lb	13½

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

WOODEN WARE—We quote: Corry Manufacturing Co.'s No. 1 three-hoop tubs, $8,00 per dozen. No. 2 two-hoop, $7,00 per dozen. No. 3 two-hoop tubs, $6,00. Two-hoop pails, $1,80; three-hoop pails, $2,05. Keelers, (per nest) $1.50. Globe Wash Boards, $2,25 per dozen. Round Head Clothes Pins, 90c per box. Kalamazoo (full count) $1,25 per box.

WHITE LEAD—Is firm and higher, in sympathy with the increased cost of manufacture. Strictly pure in kegs, 10c per lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11c; in 12 lb tin cans, 11¼c; assorted 1 to 5 lb cans, 13c; fancy brands in kegs and tinned, 7a9c; daryage, 3c per 100 lbs on all shipments. These are the rates adopted by the western manufacturers.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. 1st Qy.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	97 00	2 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	3 75	12 00
10 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	10 00	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		11 00	14 0
12 by 18 to 20 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		12 00	22 00
18 by 26 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
22 by 28 to 26 by 44		16 00	25 00
25 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	30 00
30 by 42 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 60			40 00
24 by 48 to 32 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			48 00

Allsizes over 32 inches in length, and not matching 24 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 60 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a very fair degree of activity for this particular time, but manufacturers continue to complain that current rates afford no margin for profit. Discounts off Pittsburgh list 75 per cent. in a jobbing way.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale, as will be seen, was almost double that of last Monday, but with an increased demand, the market was more active than it has been for some time past, but while prices were firmer, and in some instances higher, we do not think there was any general advance. There are various reasons for the improvement in the demand. The holiday season having passed, butchers expect an increased demand for beef, and then, in consequence of the very limited supply in East Liberty, many of the butchers who ordinarily drew their cattle from that point, were in Allegheny to-day, which of course increased the demand considerably. The best evidence that the market was better lies in the fact that the yards were pretty well cleared by 10 o'clock, whereas last Monday, with half the number of cattle, it was with difficulty that holders were enabled to close out.

So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 6¾c to day, which was considered the ruling price for choice beeves; prime butcher stock quotable at 6a6¼c; medium to good, 5a6c; common, 4a4½c. Bulls quoted at 3a4c. There were no stockers on sale, and no buyers. There were 24 cars from Chicago, the largest receipt from that point for some time, but the supplier from Ohio, as well as the adjoining country, was small. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Dowling, Ch'go	23	Gerson & K., Ch'go	15
Krause & R.	22	J. Schamberg	19
J. Schamberg	35	J. Strouse & Co.	18
Kahn & L.	36	J. Gilfeland, Ohio	22
Greenawald & K.	38	J. G. Hullings	19
Hartman & R.	17	I. Kahn	12
Gerson & W.	22	Schamberg & L.	43
Arnold & W.	19	J. Hose	18
A. Mooushine	19	L. Heidenman	34
Ault & R.	17	J. G. Roberts, Pa.	20
Gerson & Z.	20	Schoenfantuile	18
B. S Trauerman	17	E. Barnes	8
L. Rothchild	20	Robinson & R.	2
Marks & Bro.	19	J. Hoge	8
Rothchild & A.	36		
Total			627
Total last Monday			353

SHEEP.

The supply was considerably larger than that of last week, and while prime stock sold well enough at full former rates, the market ruled dull for the common and medium grades, and there were some of the character remaining unsold. M. Humes reported having retailed 108 head at 5a5½c; Henry Nagle, 26 at 2¾ per head up to 5½c per lb.; McCaslin & Co., 47 at 4a5½c. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. F. Neeley, Pa.	88	Robinson & R., Pa.	25
McCaslin & C.	47	P. Shieltenantile	100
H. Nagle	26	M. Humes,	108
D. Newell,	21		
Total			447
Total last Monday			103

HOGS.

There was a fairly active demand to-day, and the market was firmer and a shade higher, in consequence of an advance in East Liberty, the chief source of supply. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 7a7¾c, gross, for common to strictly prime.

FRESH COWS.

There were a number on sale to-day, and the market was a little draggy, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders, the most of whom appeared obstinately determined not to sell unless they got their price. Quotations may be given at $35a45 for common to fair, and $55a65 for good to extra milkers. H. Nagle had 3 on sale; P. Sheltenantile, 1; John Young, 1; McCaslin & Co., 1; Robinson & Ray, 3.

VEAL CALVES

Continue scarce and in demand, and all that offer are selling readily at full prices—say 6a7c for fair to prime, and 7¼c for extra. McCaslin & Co. sold 7 head at an average of about 7c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

The Crude market was reported steady, with a firmer undertone, but no quotable change in prices. United and Conduit certificates ranged from $1,45a1,47½; shipment, $1,75a1,77½; barge oil, $1,82½a1,85. Refined firmer and higher; New York delivery, 13½c; Philadelphia, 13c; on cars here, 10c. This is an advance of ¾a¾c as compared with last week. It is to be hoped trade will continue to improve, and that it will not stop until prices have been advanced sufficient to afford a margin for profit.

Barrels continue dull, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	National o w	1,457
J. Bushnell	Loomis & Co	160
Total		1,617

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat active but weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,06; No. 2 do 95¾c spot; 96¾c February; No. 3 Chicago spring 78 1-2c; rejected 64a64 1-2c. Corn: cash lower; options higher; No. 2 45a spot corn; 43 5-8c January; 43c February; new rejected 34c. Oats unsettled; 30a spot; 30¾a 30 1-2c February; rejected 26a27c. Rye dull at 67c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; 79c spot; 77c February.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs shade higher; $7,75a7,90. Pork firm at $19,10a19,15 spot; $19,35 February. Lard firmer; $12,22 1-2 spot; $12,37 1-2a12,40 February. Bulk meats firmer; 7a7¼a10 1-4c.

WHISKY—Steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Flour less active; receipts 27,000 bbls.; superfine State and western $4,25a4,50; common to good extra $4,80a5,35; good to choice $5,40a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,80a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a8; Minnesota, patent process, extra good to prime $6,75a 7,25; choice to double extra $7,30a9,00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal steady; western $3,15a3,50. Wheat dull, and scarcely so firm; receipts 25,000 bush.; No. 2 Chicago spring in store $1,22½; No. 3 do. nominal at $1,07a1,08; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,24a1,25; No. 1 Milwaukee in store $1,32; No. 3 do in store $1,08; winter red western good $1,31; Minnesota $1,30; rejected spring $1; No. 1 ungraded spring 99c$1,14; No. 3 spring $1,15; white western $1,50a1,55. Rye firm; western 88a90c; State 94a96c; Canada in bond 90c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn: receipts 59,000 bushels; fair demand for export and home trade; western mixed graded 67¼a68¾c; old western mixed 75a 75c; mixed no grade 60a60¼c. Oats dull; receipts 62,000 bushels; mixed western and State 44a48c; white do, 46a50c. Hay steady; shipping 80c. Hops firm; eastern, western and New York State 10a16c; California 17a 20c. Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 7¾a7¼c; refined 13¾a13¾c; cases 17a19¼c. Naphtha 8¾a 9¼c. Strained rosin dull at 67½a70c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 38c. Eggs heavy; western 29a30c. Pork dull; new mess jobbing at $20,75. Dressed hogs firmer; western 8¼a8¾c. Beef quiet; cut meats: western quiet; western long clear middles 10¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12¾a12 15-16c; February 13¾c. Butter; western 16a25c; State 23a31c. Cheese quiet at 6a12½c. Whisky $1,13.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Sugar quiet and in fair demand; common 5¼a6c; fair to fully fair 6¼a7c; prime to choice 7¾a 7¾c; gray claried 7¾a8¼c; yellow clarified 8¼a8¾c. Molasses: demand fair; good to prime fermenting 35a40c; prime not fermenting, 43a45c; strictly prime to choice 48a50c. Flour: market very dull; common quoted at $8,50; superfine $4,00; double extra $4,50a4,75; treble $5,00a5,75; choice to fancy $6,00a7,25. Corn in good supply and limited demand: sales: white 54c. Oats dull; St. Louis 43c; choice Galena 47a48c. Bran abundant; dull sales; at 85c. Hay: no sales; prime $20,00a26,00. Pork in good supply; no demand; mess: round lots quoted at $20,50a20,75; dry salt meats only jobbing demand; shoulders 8a8¼c; clear rib sides nominally 10¾c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon: no shoulders on hand; jobbing demand for clear at 12¾c; clear hams dull; choice sugar cured 16a16¼c. Lard: supply light; 15a15¾c for tierce; refined 13¾a13¾c; keg 14¾c. Coffee: stock small and demand light; ordinary 17¾a 17¾c; fair to prime 18¾a19½c. Whisky: rectified scarce; in demand at $1,12 for Louisiana and western.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Flour dull and steady; Howard street western super $4,00 a4,50; family $5,50a7,00. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 western red $1,33a1,35; Pennsylvania red $1,36a1,38. Corn dull; western mixed new 62½c. Oats quiet; western white 43a44c; western mixed 40a42c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay quiet and steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania $22,00a25,00. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $22,50 bulk meats: loose nominal; packed shoulders 8¼a8¾c; sides 11¾a11¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10a10¼c; sides 12¾a13c; hams 15¼a16c. Lard dull, but steady; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 13¼c. Butter dull. Petroleum steady; crude 7a7¾; refined 13c. Coffee dull and steady; Rio cargoes 16¾a19c; jobbing 17¼a20c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1,13.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and weak; only a jobbing trade. Wheat strong and higher; inactive; No. 2 red fall $1,41¾a1,42 cash; $1,52a1,52 1-2 March; No. 3 red fall $1,26 1-2 bid. Corn opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 mixed 37¾a37 1-2c cash; futures irregular; 37¼a 37 3-4c January. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 34 1-2a33 1-2c bid January. Rye lower; No. 2 67c. Barley firm for best grades; choice Minnesota $1,25. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull; generally held at 12¾c; some sales at 12c. Warm weather prevents operations in salt meats and they are nominal. Bacon 8 3-4a11 1-4all 1-2c. Whisky $1,10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Flour dull; superfine $4a4,50; extra $5a5,25; low Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,50a 6,80; State, Ohio and Indiana $5,75a6,75; high grades 7a8,50. Wheat dull and weak; Pennsylvania red $1,36a1,39; western do $1,00a1,37; amber $1,35a1,40. Rye 90c. Corn inactive; yellow new 57a58c; white new 58a60c. Oats: not wanted; mixed 42a 50c; white 48a50c. Whisky (iron) $1,13. Petroleum: crude 10½c; refined 12½c. Clover seed 12½c. Butter dull, but prices nominal. Cheese firmly held; fine western 12¾a13c. Eggs in limited demand; fresh western 29c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 3.—Spirits petroleum 11a11¼d. Tallow 13s. Linseed oil 24½s. LIVERPOOL, January 3.—The Cotton Exchange was closed on account of a holiday. Bacon: long clear middles 49s. Prime mess pork 81½s. Linseed oil 25¾s.

The Trade Association of Liverpool publish the following statement of the estimated stock of breadstuffs there on the 31st of December, 1875, as compared with the same time last year.

	Dec. 31, 1875.	Dec. 31, 1874.
Wheat (quarters)	1,193,613	144,211
Corn (")	32,687	50,901
Flour, sacks	192,632	158,676
Flour, bbls	52,068	89,140

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet; $6,75a7,50. Wheat firm; $1,05a1,20. Corn firm; 45a48c. Oats dull at 38a43c. Barley firm; 78a82c. Pork: $21,50. Bulk meats 7a10¾a10¾c. Bacon outside quotations. Bacon 9 1-4a12 1-4 a12 ¾c all cash, car lots; sugar cured hams 14¾a15c. Lard dull; 14a14 1-2c. Whisky $1,15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Cotton quiet, 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,25a1,30. Corn firm at 45a46c. Oats dull at 35a43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull at $20,50. Lard steady; steam 12¾c; kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,14.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,05; hard $1,11; No. 2 98½c;

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms call on or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Dividend.

The stockholders of the German American Insurance Company of this city will be gratified at the announcement made in another column. This is carefully managed, and ranks among our best both for stockholders and insurers.

New County Commissioners.

A meeting of the new Board of County Commissioners was held at the Court House yesterday, for the purpose of organizing and systematizing the business of the office. Mr. Augustus Beckert was chosen President of the Board for the ensuing term, and Mr. George Alexander was re-elected Secretary of the Board. The bond of Mr. Murray, Treasurer elect, in the sum of $200,000, was presented and approved, the bond to the State in the sum of $100,000, having been approved by the Common Pleas No. 1. A number of meetings will be held immediately to fix the number and pay of employees in the different county offices, including the Sheriff's office.

Elected Complisment.

On Thursday, December 30, Rev. W. H. Andrew and wife, of the Seventh U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, were presented by their many friends with a superb silver tea set, of eight pieces. For beauty of design and elegance of finish it could scarcely be excelled. A roll of those indispensible little papers called greenbacks accompanied it. A sumptuous repast having also been provided by the donors, Mr. Andrew and wife were escorted to the table, the Divine blessing invoked, when the presentation speech was made by Mr. Wm. Walton, in a touching and happy manner.

Rev. A. and wife were visibly overcome by the pleasant surprise, and we *all* felt that it was not a good place for the eyes. These "testimonials" of regard were given on the occasion of his leaving, after a pastorate of sixteen years.

May his "bow long abide in strength" is the prayer of his Christian friends.

Prison Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Prison Board was held yesterday there being a full turn out. The December bills amounting to $390.73 were approved. The contract for furnishing meat was awarded to Wm. Peter at 4 44-100 cents per pound, and the bread to John Doyle at 3½ cents per pound.

A. W. Smith for warden, Dr. W. H. McKelvy for jail physician, and John Semple for watchman of the jail, were re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Beckert, on behalf of the county commissioners, asked leave to employ prisoners committed to jail for vagrancy and disorderly conduct in cleaning about the Court House grounds. On motion of Controller Warner, permission was granted to the warden at his discretion to so employ prisoners of the class referred to under his charge.

Judge Kirkpatrick, Sheriff Fife and Commissioner Irvin were appointed as Visiting Committee for the ensuing quarter, after which the meeting adjourned.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions on the death of Wm. Owens, Jr., adopted by Roger Williams Lodge of American Ivorites:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom and Providence to remove from our midst our late beloved and respected brother, Wm. Owens, Jr., Esq., be it.

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of Divine Providence, as a Lodge we can not refrain from expressing our deep grief and sorrow at the loss we have sustained by his death. He was an honor to the Lodge and to our nation; a wise leader and counsellor, a true friend and protector, a gentleman of the noblest disposition, and kind hearted to those in need and trouble.

Resolved, That this Lodge express its sympathy and sorrow with the bereaved widow in the loss of him who was one of the noblest of men, a kind, loving husband.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother, in their loss of a loving brother.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and relatives of our departed friend, and be printed in the *Y Wasp* and English papers of the city.

On behalf of the Lodge,
H. J. THOMAS,
THOS. JONES,
J. GWYNDAF JONES.

STICKS TO IT.

County Treasurer Kilgore Refuses to Turn Over the Office to His Successor.

County Treasurer-elect James G. Murray Esq., accompanied by his counsel, George Shiras, Jr., made a formal demand yesterday of Col. Kilgore for possession of the Treasurer's office. This was refused by Col. Kilgore, on the ground that his term of office has not expired, and will not expire until one day later. The matter will be brought before the Common Pleas Court No. 1 this morning, on a writ of *quo warranto*. Considerable interest is manifested in the case, and a crowded lobby will be found in the Court room.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.

A Good Statement.

The statement of the condition of this Savings Bank will be found on our first page. It is unnecessary for us to say that a more carefully managed and sound savings bank cannot be found. Its officers are among our best citizens and its treasurer Mr. Negley certainly deserving of a great deal of credit for its success. It has now over $88,000 of a contingent fund, and is daily growing stronger. We are always glad to note the growth of model institutions of this kind, and to commend it to all our citizens as a safe place to accumulate a fund or deposit trust funds.

SAVED BY HER CORSET.

How a Young Lady Narrowly Escaped Instant Death.

On last Saturday afternoon as a young lady who resides with Mrs. Grubbs, mother of T. F. Grubbs, Steward of the Allegheny Poor Farm, was walking up Federal street, in front of the Allegheny City building, she felt something strike her suddenly on the left side which caused her quite severely for a short time and caused her to stagger against the fence in front of the City Building. At this time a boy came to her and enquired if she was hurt and said that he did not intend to hurt her. She did not know what it was that hurt her, but went to her home and there found a bullet lodged in one of the bones of her corsets directly over her heart, and also found a small hole cut on her side under where the bullet had lodged. She can thank those corsets for saving her life.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The Organization To-day.

The new Councils of Allegheny City for the ensuing year will be organized this morning at eleven o'clock. The only special feature this year, outside of the usual routine, will be the contest for Chairman of the Common Branch. Messrs. Stoe, of the Fifth ward, and Golden, of the Tenth, are the candidates, and the canvass has been a pretty lively one—although, as far as we could learn, carried on in good feeling. In Select Council, M. J. O. Patterson will be re-elected without opposition, which is but a proper compliment to one who has made a most excellent presiding officer and Councilman.

A caucus of Republican members will be held in the evening in reference to a ticket for city officers.

A LITTLE INVESTIGATION.

A Strange Case at the Allegheny Poor Farm.

A little matter of a somewhat singular character is just now undergoing investigation by a committee of the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny. The facts briefly stated are as follows: About fourteen months ago a woman of middle age was received into the Insane Department of the City Home. She was the wife of an employe at the Allegheny gas works, and had become insane from sickness. She became quite violent and it was found necessary to commit her to some place where she could receive the proper treatment. She was accordingly taken to the Poor Farm, in November, 1874. At times she was mild in her demonstrations, but would never in the least excited she became violent. The patients in this department, according to the rules, are kept under lock and key, and none are admitted to them save the accredited attendants and such visiting relatives as have permits.

About a month ago there were rumors around that all was not right, and these rumors developed into something more serious when the woman gave birth to a child—some twelve months after she had been received as an inmate into the institution. The husband, when the fact was made known, at once demanded an investigation of the matter, and a sort of preliminary hearing was had. He testified that he had never seen his wife from the time she was committed to the institution, except once—some time during last August—and then when the interview was in the presence of the keepers. Another witness on the other side, however, testified that her husband had visited the Home several times, some of the visits she thought having been made in February last. The Board finding that the matter was thus assuming a serious phase, at once proceeded to make a rigid investigation, and a subcommittee was appointed to conduct it. This committee has had several meetings and has taken some testimony, of which, however, the above contains the salient features. No decision has yet been reached, as there are yet a number of persons to examine. The case has excited considerable comment in the circles in which it is known, but although there has been no special effort to keep it quiet, the facts have not become very generally circulated. The investigation will be concluded in a few days, and then the full facts will be made public.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS!

The Question of the Bible in the Public Schools Discussed by the Ministerial Association—A Brilliant Essay by Rev. F. Leroy Senour Denouncing the Attempt of the Papists to Oust the Bible from the Public Schools—Rev. Dr. Powers Sturdily Opposes the Attempted Encroachments of the Church of Rome.

There was a large attendance of reverend gentlemen at the meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon. The fact that the question of the Bible in the public schools would be discussed at this meeting lent great significance to the occasion. A month ago, at the regular meeting the question was introduced and the Rev. F. Leroy Senour was chosen to present to the Society an essay upon the Protestant side of the question.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. J. J. Murray was called to the chair, and the session began by the reading of selection from the 19th Psalm. Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. F. Scovell. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted, and the Rev. F. L. Senour begun his address. Following is a synopsis:

Since the foundation of our National Government, a more remarkable document, at least in some respects, has not been issued than the late annual message of the President of the United States. Remarkable in that it introduces topics bearing on education, morality and religion as of vital importance in comparison with matters of finance, internal peace and international comity. "I will recapitulate," says the President, "the questions which I deem of vital importance, and which should be legislated upon and settled at this session. First, that the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second, That no sectarian tenets shall be ever taught in any school, supported in whole or in part by the State, the the nation or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community, and to make education compulsory so that as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890."

Now, these

UTTERANCES OF THE PRESIDENT.

proceed upon the supposition that the State has the right to be an educator, the right to instruct her children, and afford facilities to make them intelligent, virtuous and moral.

Here the speaker quoted from a recent essay of Chief Justice Dunne, of Arizona, in which that learned gentleman contends that the State has no right to educate her children. The speaker took the ground that Mr. Dunne advocated that the State should furnish sectarian schools with funds to educate the children of their creed, and he urged that this was an argument made directly in the interest of the Roman Catholic schools. The Chief Justice justified his argument upon the plea of necessity, but the speaker argued that this claim was too thin to command a moment of serious consideration. Mr. Senour reviewed exhaustively the right of the State to teach morality to its children, and sustained his position that the State had such a right by a world of apt and convincing comparisons. His quotations extended from the present time into the darkness of antiquity, even unto the time of Confucius and Zoroaster.

THE BIBLE TO BE RETAINED AT ALL HAZARDS.

His conclusion was that whatever destroys religion strikes at the foundation of all human society. He held, and he seemed to be borne out by history that purely intellectual culture was sadly deficient in moralizing effects.

In conclusion the speaker argued strongly that the State must continue to exercise its right of giving education to the masses and that at all hazards the Bible must be retained in the schools. To contribute to the support of the Catholic schools would be suicidal, because the instant that one sect was thus favored every other sect in the land would demand like consideration and the result would be the utter demolition of our public school system. His closing words were:

And just here we may as well take our stand, and just here and now it may as well be said as hereafter, for the people of this great and free country will not give up their schools, neither will they consent to the use of school funds for sectarian purposes. The times are ominous. Great events are coming from the womb of the future. Let every patriot, every lover of our free institutions and glorious Republic stand by our schools and our sword, "which is the sword of God," if we would hand down to our children and unborn generations the noble heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Considering the essay of Mr. Lenour, the Rev. Fisher said that he took the other side of the question because he did not believe that it was one of the functions of the Government to teach its citizens morality. He thought that if the State was bound to have the Bible read to its children, it was bound to go further, and teach them religion thoroughly, and in all its completeness. To give them the Sermon on the Mount was not enough—they must have the Bible in its entirety. He believed further, that the State had no right to go into the higher order of education; the line should be drawn at the public schools, and the moral education should come from sources outside of the intellectual fount.

Rev. W. J. Holland, who followed the last speaker, believed that the Bible would eventually have to be taken from the public schools, and he was of the opinion that the mere reading of the book was not productive of much good. He considered the public schools the bulwarks of American independence, and they should be protected at all hazards, but he did not look to them for the moral or religious education of the young people; for that they would have to go to the pulpit and the family circle.

Rev. George Horner said that if the Bible was swept from the public schools, and from the land, it would carry with it the statute books of every State in the Union. That the State did have the right to shape the morals of its citizens was unmistakably evidenced by these same statute books, which contained mandatory laws for the prevention of infractions of morality. Upon that great book the institutions of this great country are based, said he; sweep it away and what is left after it will not be slow to follow.

The Rev. Campbell was firmly of the belief that the State should teach morals to its citizens, because the State is a morally responsible body, and the moral character of the State is but the reflection of the moral character of its citizens.

A SPICY SPEECH BY DR. POWERS.

The discussion of the day was closed by Rev. Dr. Powers, who said that he emphatically endorsed the essay of Rev. William Lenour. He was sincerely, deeply and utterly opposed to the extrusion of the Bible from the public schools.

"To do this thing," said the Reverend speaker, and his voice rang out clear and strong, "would be an insult to God. The Scriptures are his revealed will, and to remove that book from the schools, where there are those whose minds are ripe to receive its holy impressions, would be to flaunt our impiety in the face of Heaven. So sure as this nation does suffer that insult to God, He will smite us. To drive that book from the schools would be an insult to the Puritans, who, through blood, tears and misery held fast upon that holy volume, and when in despair, they fled from sectarian oppression to this country, they brought that book with them, and set it up in their houses, churches and schools. Finally, who are these that ask us to deprive our children of the knowledge of faith that can only be gotten from the Bible. Look back for a hundred years when our ancestors were engaged in that terrible struggle for independence, and where will you find the ancestors of these people who are now trying to drive the Bible from our schools? They will be found swelling the ranks of the army of King George, striving to crush us out of existence."

The following adjournment was at hand ere the remarks of Dr. Powers were concluded, and after he had finished, Rev. Fisher was appointed to open the discussion at the next meeting, as against the views presented by Rev. F. L. Senour, and the meeting adjourned.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE STILL SLIDING.

Great Gaps Opening in the Retaining Walls—Another Destructive Slide Below Manor Street Threatened—The Sufferers are Poor Men.

The land slides on Brownsville avenue are creating sad havoc, and the destruction caused by them are fast assuming the proportions of a public calamety. Twelve houses have already been totally wrecked by the moving mass of debris, and many more are in imminent danger. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are losing patience, and vigorous protest, accompanied by many suits for damages are among the consequences that may be expected to result from the nomadic vagaries of this impudent land.

On New Year's night three brick houses, fronting on Manor street, came down with a crash, and Sunday morning a part of the debris lay piled up on the tracks of the P., V. & C. R. R. Above these several other houses had fallen previously, while others were leaning at dangerous angles, and such was the pressure against them that upon approaching closely a constant cracking of the timbers could be heard. On Manor street in the vicinity of Seventh, three or four house are standing, awaiting destruction and have already been forced out of perpendicular. The hillside above is one grand chaos of mud, looses masses of earth, prostrate fences, ruins of buildings, tottering walls and ruined homes, presenting the appearance of a district swept by a tornado. Above all, at the big bend in the avenue, stands a section of the latest retaining (?) wall, showing fissures and openings, and proving that in a little while still *another* wall will be needed. Even below Manor street danger is anticipated. After the late occurrences it is not at all improbable that the loose mass of earth at this point will sweep all before it, come down upon the railroad track and consequently upon the property below. The men who have lost by this scheme are generally poor men whose entire means had been invested in their homes, which are now destroyed, and one of the unfortunates, our reporter understood, has become crazed by his loss, while others are forced to stand by and see the earnings of years swept away with apparently no means of redress.

For Sale.

Two second hand Cameron Steam Pumps in good order. They are 7-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, 4-inch discharge. Will be sold cheap by Epping, Carpenter & Co., Keystone Steam Pump Works, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Annual Meeting of Contributors—The Reports for the Past Year—The Election of Officers for 1876.

Yesterday morning the annual meeting of contributors to the Pennsylvania Reform School was held at the office of the school over the Union National Bank building.

Mr. George Albree presided and Mr. A. D. Ross acted as Secretary.

The annual report of John Phillips, President or the Board of Managers, for the year 1875, was received, read and accepted. The report sets forth that the crowded condition of the institution during the early months of the year, especially in the male department, seemed to demand that some measure be adopted to relieve the pressure, and to effect this every available opportunity was embraced to place out and discharge to the care of relatives and friends all who could be dismissed. The result was that on the first of June the number of boys had been reduced from 236 to 175, a decrease of 61 during the year. Some of the inmates may have been prematurely discharged, but the health of the inmates demanded prompt action. The commitments daily received, however, indicate that the relief will be but temporary. Early in the history of the institution, the report goes on to say, the managers, without adopting any formal resolution on the subject, determined that no personal or political considerations should ever be allowed to influence their action, and that in religious instruction to be provided for the inmates, denominational or sectarian peculiarities should have no place. This policy has been strictly adhered to.

Many parents, the report says, would like to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution for their wayward children, but shrink from the notoriety and odium which must necessarily attach to formal proceeding before a magistrate. This objection could easily be obviated by the passage of a law giving power to a parent or guardian to indentnre a child to the Reform School for such a period as may be agreed upon with the managers on condition that the parties availing themselves of this privilege shall pay all the expenses incurred while the child is an inmate of the institution.

After speaking in a complimentary manner of the officers of the institution, the report closes by expressing the appreciation of the Board of the work the State has undertaken to do for the boys and girls committed to their charge, and their confidence in its utility and success.

The report of Hon. Thos. Treasurer, C. Yeager, Esq., shows the disbursements to have been $289,827.78, and a balance on hand December 28, 1875, of $,407.19.

The report of the Superintendent, Rev. R. L. Avery, showed the following state of facts: Total number of inmates received in 1875, 172; discharged, 238; remaining, Dec. 28, 235. The typhoid fever which prevailed to an alarming extent during the last few months of 1874, gradually disappeared, and from the commencement of the summer to the present time, the institution has enjoyed its usual health. The Superintendent maintains that the practice of committing young children to reformatory institutions, is subject to very serious objections, and proceeds to urge a number of them. He recommends the passage of a law prohibiting commitment of children under the age of ten years to any reformatory in the State.

From the report of Alex. D. Ross, Clerk of the Executive Committee, we take the following figures: Amount expended for supplies for the year 1875, $32,514.93; average cost per diem for each inmate, thirty-four cents and two hundred and fifty-three hundredths; total amount expended for repairs paid out of State appropriation, $716.-97; salaries, $15,139.69; total amount expended for removal expenses, $87,780.66; total amount expended on account of farm operations, $5,894.42; total amount expended for interest on farm, $3,829.93; total amount expended for interest on coupon bonds, $6,741.90; total amount expended for insurance on buildings, $1,115; total expenditures of the committee for all purposes for the last twelve months, $155,742.50.

The Building Committee regret to acknowledge that their work is not by any means as far advanced as they had hoped, at the commencement of the year, to have seen it. The main building and the four family buildings of the male department, are fully completed, excepting the steam heating apparatus. These can be fully completed, and put in running order in thirty days. In the main building, the female department, there still remain under Messrs. Frazier & Bro's. contract, the finishing of the carpenter work, painting and plumbing. This work could be completed within sixty days, if the contractors would make an effort to do so. The steam, heating and cooking apparatus could be completed in about the same time. At present they cannot progress faster on account of Messrs. Frazier & Bro.'s delay. The well is in pumping order, and the two reservoirs near the same are nearly completed. All the buildings can be completed by the 1st of March next, if Frazier Bros. push on with their work. The most serious difficulty the committee had to contend with was the entire failure of an appropriation for building purposes, by the Legislature of 1875. In this, however, they were not alone, all kindred institutions having failed to procure appropriations for similar purposes. The committee hope to secure at the coming session, such a recognition as will enable them to complete all the improvements. Having failed to procure an appropriation, the committee applied to the Court of Washington county for authority to mortgage the new buildings for funds to complete them, relying upon the State appropriation and upon the sale of the old site in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to refund the money borrowed. The committee has succeeded so far as to carry on the work. It is hoped that by March the inmates shall have been removed to the new location.

This report was signed by John E. Parke, Thomas J. Bigham, W. Alexander, John Phillips, Henry Irwin, C. Yeager, Arthur Hobson, John Gilfillan and Moses Chess.

The report of the Farm Committee showed the total expenditures to have been $5,894.42; and total products of the farm for 1875, $3,058.

On motion, the reports of the President and other officers were ordered to be published in pamphlet form, 1,500 copies to be printed. Messrs. Parke, Chess and Rinehart were appointed a Committee to attend to this matter.

Messrs. Chess and Sheriff were chosen to act as tellers at the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year. An election was then proceeded with, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President, T. J. Bigham; Vice President, John E. Parke; Secretary, Josiah King; Treasurer, C. Yeager.

Managers—J. W. Alexander, Frank S. Bissell, G. L. B. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, Henry Irwin, A. F. Keating, Jonathan Lenz, John Phillips, Wm. Rinehart, Thos. Wightman, Jos. Woolwell, Peter Zern.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Samuel P. Read, of Beaver county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox.

Frederick Zeilhaver, of Crawford county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rodgers.

George Grimes, of Grean county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, referred to Register Knox, of Waynesburg.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts. An order was made extending the time for the application for sale of certain real estate.

Isaac M. Sowers and Charles W. Owston, bankrupts, of Oil City, were discharged.

In the case of Fred. Fettee, of Clarion, an order was made appointing H. D. Gamble, Commissioner, to ascertain and adjust the validity of certain liens and report upon the same. Also an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. An order was made for his examination before Register Willard.

F. W. Smith was appointed assignee for B. F. Biber, of this city.

A rule was granted in the case of the United States vs. the Connellsville Railroad, to show cause why certain judgments should not be re-opened.

S. Bing was allowed to intervene in the case of Hoffman & Co., distillers, of Butler county, for twenty barrels of whisky belonging to him. Also Charles Frank and John A. Gordon for their liquor in the possession of defendants.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

Wm. McLaughlin, Esq., United States Commissioner at Meadville, Pa., tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Almond G. Richmond was appointed his successor.

In the case in equity of R. N. Wells vs. N. C. Harris, counsel for respondent moved the Court for leave to file the answer of defendants and to dissolve the injunction heretofore issued. The proceedings were instituted to prevent respondent from removing the timber from a large tract of land in Crawford county.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

The indictment against J. W. Thunsby for larceny by bailee, was ignored.

The same action was recorded in the case of T. J. Taylor, indicted for fraudently secreting property, contrary to law, to pay costs.

Patrick Joy was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, the prosecutor, Philip Kramer, to pay costs.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of Nicholas Scherer, indicted for assault and battery.

C. C. Smith indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of 'Squire Ross, is on trial.

Martin Malooley was convicted of horse stealing, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of W. B. Emmett, indicted for larceny by bailee.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Fred Altmos,	M. V. Marquis,
Theo. Hess et al.,	Jacob Schlothhauser,
Jas. Littell,	Chas. Wyland,
Got. Altvater,	Jno. Iddrey, (2)
Justice Schaeffer,	Albert Smith,
Aug. Geisler,	Isaac Silverman,
C. C. Smith,	Jno. Sullivan,
Magdalena Smith,	Otto Foerstige et al.,2
Sarah Jones,	Chas. Redden, (2)
P. Huggins,	Wm. Davis.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

John H. Wilson, doing business as Wilson & Gorman vs. John Kelly, impleaded with James F. Kelly; late partners as J. & J. Kelly. Verdict for plaintiffs for $254.93 against each defendant. Action on a book account.

Mrs. Eliza L. Clarke vs. Valentine & Patterson. Verdict for plaintiff for $150. Action for rent.

John D. Richardson and J. F. Richardson were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Graham.

Oliver McClintock & Co. vs. W. J. Spencer. On trial. Action for goods sold and delivered.

The bond of Controller Warner for $50,000 was presented and approved, Messrs. Hugh McNeill and Alex. Patterson being securities.

J. J. Herman in trust for Workingmen's Savings Bank of Allegheny vs. John Huckestein. On trial (two cases). Actions on promissory notes.

Trial List for To-day.

Peterman vs. Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Co.
Carr vs. McGrady.
Magee vs. Carle et al.
McCabe vs. Lockhart.
Hill vs. Knowlson.
The People's Fire Insurance Co. vs. Rosefelt.
Same vs. Hagerman.
Same vs. Jennings.
Same vs. Eiler.
Same vs. Bruder.
Berwald et al. vs. The Fame Insurance Co., 2.
The People's Fire Insurance Co. vs. Sloniski.
Same vs. Hertz.
Same vs. Hammond et al., 2.
Same vs. Matthews.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.*)

Sheriff's return made of his venire for the day.

J. H. Cook vs. P. Costello et ux. Rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be opened as to Margaret Costello, one of the defendants, and in the meantime proceedings stayed as to her only.

The argument list will be continued in this Court to-day.

Court Brevities.

WM. H. MCCLEARY, Clerk of Courts, was yesterday sworn in by Judge Sterrett. His Honor Wm. McGonnigle, Esq., was re-appointed Chief Clerk.

THOMAS W. DAVIS received his commission on Saturday as Collector of Internal Revenue of the counties lately added to his district.

A SUIT in equity was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 3 yesterday by Messrs. Walsh & Anderson, proprietors of the Central Hotel against C. R. Pressor, tax collector, and M. Fowler, constable, to restrain them from selling certain furniture levied upon to satisfy a claim for sixty days' lars against the former proprietors, J. G. Barr & Son. Messrs. W. & A. claim that the furniture is not owned by J. G. Barr & Son

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—The Titiens' Concert.

Notwithstanding the prospects for a successful performance, from a financial point of view, were not of the most favorable nature yesterday afternoon, the result last evening after all, was such as to gladden the managerial heart, and firmly contradict the somewhat growing impression that Pittsburgh's dramatical and musical tastes were becoming sadly perverted. At 7:30 o'clock the reply at the box office to inquiries for seats was still "plenty of room," but by 8 o'clock not a chair was vacant down stairs, while the gallery was already occupied by a goodly number of highly respectable persons.

The programme was made up of selections from Flotou, Aiard, Weber, Beethoven, Ernst, Benedict, Donizetti, Verdi, Schubert, Jules de Sivrai, Arditi and Danclacertainly not one whose superlative excellence would strike one as being overpowering; and yet there was doubtless no one in the audience at the close of the performance who could reasonably have wished that the selections had been other than they were. The opening piece, a duet, from "Martha," by Signors Baccei and Orlandini, was delivered in a very artistic manner, but could have been improved. However, the performance that followed it, a violin solo,—"*Fantasia on Muta de Portici*," by M. Mark Kaiser, fully made amends for any slight defects in the opening, and put the audience in a thoroughly good humor.

The first appearance of Mlle. Titiens was the signal for applause loud and long. The selection, too, a grand aria from Oberon, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," by Weber, was one well calculated to display the great volume and compass of her voice. A rich contralto, in excellent training, and most exquisitely modulated, her voice, as it swells and echoes, reaching with ease the farthest limits of the room, irresistibly bears down all desire to criticise, and leaves only a sense of satisfied pleasure, while her personal appearance, which is the embodiment of grace and dignity and conscious strength, serves to add to the favorable impression she creates. She was set down for two appearances in the first part of the programme, and two in the second, but she was finally compelled after her last stated performance, a waltz, "L' Ardita," by Arditi, to respond to the enthusiastic and trot-to-be-suppressed demands for an encore. Certainly the audience could find no fault with her, and she assuredly could not with the audience.

But the event last evening to Pittsburgh was the professional debut of Miss Inez Kennedy. With her talent most persons present were doubtless acquainted, yet the desire to see her, and the spontaneous and enthusiastic applause accorded her, were by no means unmerited on that account. And never were kid gloves spoiled in a better cause than in clapping a greeting to the little soprano whose fame and future promise to be so brilliant. Her *petite* form, her movements as graceful as a fawn's, and her intelligent and mobile countenance, irresistibly captivate one ere she has sounded a note. But when to these is added the charm of her voice, which is one of rare sweetness and remarkable compass, as clear as the song of the morning lark, it is no wonder that her exit from the stage is always amid a tumult of praise that echoes again. The first impression upon hearing her is that her voice lacks a most essential feature in order to make her a successful singer, *i. e.* volume, but a few strains are all that are necessary to thoroughly dispel any such opinion. While her voice is the antipode of one of such immense power as Mlle. Titiens, yet its purity and clearness make ample amends, and soon demonstrate that no American concert hall has yet been built to whose remotest corners her sweet notes will not reach. For a *debutante* Miss Kennedy did even better than could have been expected of her. Had she displayed any degree of trepidation that would have caused her voice to tremble, and consequently slur some of the more difficult staccato passages, no one would have been surprised. Instead of doing so, however, the best trained ear could scarcely detect a single error. The great case with which she reaches and maintains the higher notes—far beyond what an ordinary soprano can reach with the utmost effort—is calculated to utterly surprise any one who has not had the pleasure of hearing such a matchless voice. The selections in which she appeared: "La Carnival de Venice," Benedict, and the *Scena Aria*, "*Ah forse a lui che ostina*," from Traviata, Verdi —could not have been better suited to display her powers and please the audience.

Mme. Arabella Goddard's piano performance must also have favorale mention. An artist altogether unknown to Pittsburghers she last night demonstrated that no longer can such be said of her, nor did she fail to make it certain that she will be heartily welcomed to-morrow evening. Her last performance, a Scotch *fantasia* by Jules de Sivrai, so pleased the audience that they would not quiet until Mme Stoddard had acceded to their enthusiastic demand for a repetition. Signor Orlandini was also *encored*, and thoroughly won the sympathy of the audience. Signor Baccei's rendition of the *Romanzo*—"Martha"—was such as to leave no doubt as to his ability. Taken altogether, last night's performance was emminently successful, and leaves no doubt whatever that the concert to-morrow night will be the same.

Henry V. at the Opera House.

A very large audience greeted Mr. Rignold in the Opera House last night. The scenery of the play was all that has been promised to us, and perhaps it would not be too harsh to say that the scenery last evening, aside from Mr Rignold, Mr. Frederice Thorne (*Fluellan*), Mr. Crumpton (*Constable of France*) and Miss Brabook (*Rumor*), was the best part of it. A particularly captivating feature of the performance was the chorus of Madrigal boys, and they richly merited the generous applause of which they were the recipients. A more awkward set of supernumeraries it would be difficult to get together, and their unconscionable stupidity and heedlessness brought some of the most dramatic scenes of the play into ridicule. The piece is one of great weight, not easily presented, and it was to be expected that upon its first representation it would drag. Although we have had frequent intimations of Mr. Rignold's displays of ungovernable temper, we were certainly intensely surprised at his want of self-possession last evening. It is but fair to say that he had serious cause of annoyance, but the place to hurl maledictions at wooden headed supes is not in the presence and within the hearing of the audience. Another such breach of the proprieties would inevitably alienate the people of Pittsburgh, and it is in kindness, simply, that we offer this admonition to Mr. Rignold, who, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, gave such evidences of power ere the curtain fell, as indubitably proved that he is an artist of the first rank.

Under all these circumstances it would not be fair to take the performance of last night as a criterion, and as Mr. Rignold felt it incumbent upon him to come before the curtain and apologize for the inharmonious progress of the drama, at the same time saying that on this evening it would be very sensibly improved, we are content to reserve our criticism.

State Revenues.

Auditor General Temple's report for the year closing December 1, 1875, furnishes the following as principal items of the State's Revenues:

Tax on corporation stock	$2,135,587 45
Tax on coal companies	321,729 48
Commutation of tonnage tax (Pennsylvania R. R. Co.)	460,000 00
Collateral inheritance tax	443,753 97
Tavern licenses	423,763 97
Retailers' licenses	422,602 91
Tax on bank stock	285,671 92
Foreign insurance companies	156,460 23
Tax on loans	176,453 61
Tax on gross receipts	124,214 27
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc.	152,133 19

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Organized for 1876—The New Members Sworn In—Getting Ready for Business—The Inaugural Ceremonies.

Pittsburgh Councils yesterday afternoon held a meeting for organization for the ensuing year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

The members holding over and the members-elect of this branch assembled about two o'clock, and were called to order by Clerk MORROW, who read the certificates from the Prothonotary, showing the election of the new members. The list of membership as thus completed, stood as follows:

1—F. Schild, R.	11—J. G. McConnell, R.
W. B. Hunter, R.	R. H. Negley, R.
2—H. Darlington, R.	20—A. H. Gross, R.
R. Singerly, R.	D. Allen, Jr., R.
3—John Shipton, R.	21—James Littell, R.
G. L. Brass, R.	J. F. Danniston, R.
4—W. A. Morrow, R.	22—J. S. Murray, R.
H. Darlington, R.	D. D. Bruce, D.
5—A. B. Hayden, D.	23—C. Evans, R.
John O'Neil, D.	Samuel S. Brown, R.
6—J. M. Kennedy, D.	24—Jas. S. Atkinson, R.
H. F. Daniels, R.	Wm. McClurg, R.
7—Charles Jeremy, R.	25—R. B. Brown, R.
J. A. Musgrave, R.	M. M. Felker, R.
8—J. W. McGimpsey, R.	26—John H. Sorg, R.
J. G. McCandless, R.	Gregory Fox, D.
9—J. Frolich R.	27—Pat. Carr, D.
A. L. Reiman, D.	Jacob Wunn, D.
19—J. Ahl, D.	28—James Kerr, D.
James Lappan, D.	J. K. F. Duff, D.
11—S. Barckley, R.	29—W. M. Doyle, R.
Wm. Moore, R.	Joseph Miller, D.
12—R. N. Ray, D.	30—H. D. Rolfe, R.
T. W. Welsh, R.	Wm. M. McCombs, R.
13—Henry Metzgar, R.	31—John T. Bates, D.
C. L. Powers, R.	Jacob Schwarm, D.
14—R. S. Waring, R.	32—S. H. Goldthorp, R.
James B. Glass, R.	Henry Meyer, R.
15—Jas. G. Weldin, D.	33—Richard Perry, R.
S. Dietrich, R.	Thos. Kernan, D.
16—J. B. Epping, D.	34—J. D. Buckley, D.
S. McKinley, R.	Alex. Fowler, D.
17—W. T. Taylor, D.	35—— Geiger, R.
George Fox, R.	G. S. Holiday,
18—N. P. Sawyer, D.	36—M. W. Rodgers, D.
H. Lagerman, D.	J. P. Vierheller, R.

The certificates having been approved, the clerk announced the election of a President to be next in order.

Mr. R. B. BROWN nominated Dr. A. H. Gross.

Mr. DAVID BRUCE said that, although he had presented the resolutions passed by the last Council complimentary to Mr. Gross, it did not compel any action for the present year. He thought it would be well to draw a party line, and consequently nominated Dr. James Kerr for President, as a Democrat.

The nominations closed with the two names, and on the vote by the call of the roll, Dr. Gross was chosen by a vote of 38 to 17 for Dr. Kerr. Mr. Bruce was appointed to administer the oath of office and conduct the President to the chair.

The President elect, in taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Select Council—Please accept my sincere acknowledgement for the honor conferred by the vote just announced, electing me as your presiding officer for the ensuing year. Having held this position for the past five years, and now assigned to me again by your partiality, I should certainly be able to bring some experience to the discharge of the duties involved, and I assure you, gentlemen, it shall be my ardent desire to perform them with fidelity and impartiality. Enforcing strictly the rules that may be adopted for our government, I shall rely upon your full co-operation, and hope that your labor may result in the progress and prosperity of our city. Thanking you again, we will now proceed to the further organization of Councils.

The new members were then called for ward and took the oath of office.

Mr. E. S. Morrow was re-elected Clerk by acclamation.

Council was then declared duly organized and ready for business.

Mr. ALLEN moved that, Common Council concurring, a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules, and that the present rules be used meanwhile. Carried.

A resolution was also passed directing that a proclamation be issued for a new election in the Eleventh ward to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless.

The members then proceeded to draw for seats